The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,852N EW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
—	SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	26th Nov.
L	VERONA	3115	600	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Decr.
M	PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th "
L	CATHAY	3263	500	R. Ashdown	17th "
—	ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th "
L	ROHILLA	3300	700	W. Barratt	31st "
M	BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L	HYDASPES	2264	500	G. Scrivener	14th "
—	GWALIOR	2735	500	R. W. H. Selwood	21st "
L	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th "
M	ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Bragg	4th Feb.
L	VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
—	SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th "
L	MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
M	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar
L	NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th "
—	ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th "
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th "
M	KHEDIVE	3360	600	A. C. Loggin	1st Apl.
L	GANGES	4196	800	R. Stewart	8th "
—	GWALIOR	2735	500	H. W. Haselwood	15th "
L	COROMANDEL	4498	800	T. Reeves	22nd "
M	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th Nov.
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th "
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	R. Stewart	21st "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 25, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 525, " 305.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

				1886.
s.s.	VICTORIA	3,358	480 Capt. Wm. Russel	4th Dec.
s.s.	NUBIA	3,550	480 Capt. T. Knox	11th "
s.s.	PERSIA	3,550	480 Capt. R. Hutchison	25th "
s.s	ROUMANIA	3,387	480 Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 25, 1886. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. Chindwara	1933	About 1st December, 1886.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
November 25, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMER.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 11th Dec. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two berth Cabins, (on Deck) Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 16, 1886. Agents.

STEAM DIRECT
FROM
GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high-classed Steamers.

"Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,222, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals.

Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS
FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
20 Coloured views of Indian Scenery and People.
Rs. 2-4 per Book.

Apply early to
Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
" G. CLARIDGE & Co.
" HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.
" MORENAS & Co.
" PEARSE & Co., Ld.
" PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
" TREACHER & Co., Ld.
TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY'S DEPOT.

KEMP AND Co.'s
HONEYCOMB SPONGES,
FOR THE BATH AND TOILET.

COMBINE the desired and various desiderata of Strength, Fineness and Cheapness, and are much appreciated by all who have tried them.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 29th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jaad, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 8th December at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, November 25, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

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Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
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CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

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FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)
Rs. 16 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH
Premiata Fabrica di Novello e Fontani, Balzaneto.
Price, Rs. 18 per dozen.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC.....per doz., Rs.	27 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC " "	31 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy " "	35 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use " "	60 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES!
TREACHER & Co., Limited, have now in Stock and will continue to receive fresh consignments by every mail.

GRAPES, Re. 1 per lb.
BRAZIL NUTS, As. 10 per lb.
BARCELONA NUTS, As. 8 per lb.
STILTON CHEESE, Re. 1-4 per lb.
GORGONZOLA CHEESE, Re. 1-4 per lb.
ROQUEFORT, Re. 1-4 per lb.
GRUYERE, As. 14 per lb.
FIGS, As. 12 per box.

Crackers and Bonbons in great variety of the best manufacture. Sweets of all kinds, Pralines, Fondants Chocolated, etc., etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
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FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.
THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.
Benedictine	6 0	3 8
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7 8	4 0
Do. do. Yellow	6 0	3 4
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3 0	1 12
Creme de Cacao	3 12	
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3 12	2 2
Curracao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	4 8	2 8
Kummel	3 8	
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4 0	2 4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.
Angostura Bitters	½ bottles 24 0	13 8
Orange Bitters		
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s		
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints 12 0	
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s		
Ginger Brandy	25 0	... ...
Orange Brandy	30 0	... ...
Ginger Wine	16 0	... ...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25 0	... ...
Vermouth, French	16 8	... ...
Vermouth, Italian	18 0	... ...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS.
FOR FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.

	Rs. as.
Tongues (whole Ox) per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrew's Corned Beef " 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef " 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef " 2 lbs.	0 12
Do. " 1 lb.	0 8
Potted Tongues " ½ lb.	0 8

KEMP & Co, Ld., BOMBAY.

STRAY LEAVES
from JAPANESE PAPERS.

THESE leaves are almost as soft as silk, although very tough, and are made of the finest materials, entirely free from Chemicals which are used in the bleaching of Paper, and are confidently recommended as the best article ever produced for the Bath Room.

Per Volume, 12 Annas.

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REDUCTION IN PRICE.
CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, &c., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list. Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 12	6 0 ...	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 10 12	6 0
10 12	6 0 ...	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 10 12	6 0
13 8	7 8 ...	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 13 8	7 8
17 0	10 0 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 17 0	10 0
22 0	12 0 ...	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 22 0	12 0
27 0	15 0 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 27 0	15 0
34 0	18 0 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 34 0	18 0

CL RET IN WOOD.

We would draw attention to the following:—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead Rs.	190
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	" "	190
PETIT MEDOC	" "	220
SUPERIOR MEDOC	" "	280

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EDINA WHISKY.
OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED, Per Dozen Rs. 24.
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GENTLEMEN'S SUITS.
"LOUNGE VISITING, OR DRESS."
SUPERIOR FIT AND FINISH.

THE NEW DESIGNS FOR 1886-87

"SPECIALITIES."
All moderately priced.
PURE WOOL CASHMERES.
NEAT SILK MIXTURES.
THIN ELASTIC COATINGS.

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THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and will be OPEN IN A FEW DAYS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

MACONACHIE'S
DIGBY CHICKS.
DELICIOUS FOR BREAKFAST.
MILD AND EXTREMELY RELISHING.

Per tin (containing seven fish), Annas 9 only.

Many other kinds of Choice Fish in Stock.

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A WEEKLY RECORD
OF
MECHANICAL SCIENCE AND PRACTICE.

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INDIAN ENGINEERING will be Edited by an experienced Member of the Profession well-known in Professional Journalism.

INDIAN ENGINEERING will afford a resumé of the best information of the day in all departments of Engineering and its allied subjects. The Paper will be illustrated, and its very wide range of contents will embrace topics pertaining to the Public Works, Railways, Mines and Industries of the Country, with due regard to the interests of various Services connected with hem.

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INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MEES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

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CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS
The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals. Rs.	Per 4 gals. Rs.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	22 0	42 0
COGNAC **** do.	35 0	68 0
COGNAC *** do.	31 0	60 0
COGNAC ** do.	27 0	52 0
COGNAC * do.	25 0	48 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	22 0	42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.		4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America.

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.
Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

GENTLEMENS HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace	from 3 12
Balbriggan Lace	from 7 0
Silk Lace	from 10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from 7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from 4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from 7 8
International	2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino	from 8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin	from 6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from 8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from 9 0
International do.	from 3 0

SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks	per doz. pair 11 8
" " Embroidered Fronts	" 19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks	per pair 2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes	per doz. 16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes	from 21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c.	from 21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear	per pair 2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors	from 17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

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FUN ON THE BRISTOL,
OR A NIGHT AT SEA.
A MUSICAL COMEDY—ODDITY
IN 3 ACTS.

As performed over 1,600 times in the principal cities in the United States, Canada, Australia and British Columbia, England, Ireland, and Scotland—and always with unequivocal success.

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GAIETY THEATRE,

Under the direction of

MR. JOHN F. SHERIDAN,

With a Full Company,

"A huge laugh from beginning to end."—*London Times.*
"Fun reigns absolute from the rise till the fall of the curtain."—*London Daily Telegraph.*
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"One of the most exquisite pieces of fooling that it i possible to conceive."—*The London Standard,*
"It is brightness throughout."—*The London Daily Post.*
"Three hours of incessant laughter."—*The Referee.*
"The fall of the curtain a positive relief from laughter. *The Chronicle.*
"Its action is brisk and rapid—its dialogue crisp and witty."—*London Truth.*
"Its situation perplexing and comical."—*Entr'acte,*
"Its music bright, fresh, and sparkling."—*Society.*
"Its tone clear and pure."—*London Era.*
"It is extremely amusing and funny to a degree." *Aberdeen Journal.*
"It goes with an *éclat* which is simply immense."—*Dundee Advertiser.*
"It is strong, pungent, and irresistible."—*The Theatre.*
"It is ingeniously mixed and packed."—*Vide Press.*

ALFRED THEATRE.

WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
HOUSES NIGHTLY CROWDED.
Hundreds unable to obtain admission.
PROGRAMMES NIGHTLY CHANGED.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SUNDY & Co., Limited.
MIDDAY PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY NEXT.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Barawa" will sail as above on 10th December. For freight or passage apply to.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. "CLAN MURRAY arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for examination, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 24, 1886.

PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS.

THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED MEN are invited to apply to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Southern Mahratta Railway, Poona.

WOOL AND COTTON CLEANING MACHINERY.

BEST AMERICAN MACHINERY for cleaning all grades of WOOL and COTTON from BURRS, SHIVES, DIRT, &c., under the new and improved system, Patented March 8, 1881, by S. R. Parkhurst. These machines with double steel-ring CYLINDER BURR BEATERS and steel-ring feed rollers have fully gained the popularity of being the most effective in working and the cheapest in price. The use of these machines saves MUCH TIME, LABOUR, OIL, SPACE-DAVING, &c. It cleans LARGER quantity of Cotton or Wool, than any other machine and does not in the least INJURE the STAPLE. A pair of STEEL ROLLERS gently feed the wool or cotton, and do not allow the stuff to go in LUMPS, or BUNCHES, and the locks are opened and cleaned BOTH SIDES. These machines are GUARANTEED to be SUPERIOR to any of their kind in the market, both for LARGEST QUANTITY and BETTER QUALITY of work they produce. For further particulars and for sketches and estimates, apply to

SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents.

CONTRACTORS WANTED

TO TENDER for the construction of a SCHOOL HOUSE at Akulcote, in the District of Sholapur. Form of contract and all information to be had at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Sholapur, up to the evening of the 9th December 1886.

A sum of Rs. 50 to accompany Tender as earnest money, which will be forfeited in the event of refusing to sign the contract papers should the tender be accepted.

D. RUTHERFORD, C. E., Executive Engineer, S.D., Sholapur.

Sholapur, November 24, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cotton Waste for twelve months, commencing the first day of February 1887. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where forms upon which only Tenders will be received may be obtained. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 15th December, next.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY, Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, November 25, 1886.

B. G. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from the 15th December 1886, the following revised times will be adopted for the mixed trains.

MAIN LINE.

UP MIXED.	A.M. P.M.	DOWN MIXED.	A.M. P.M.
Bhavnagar .....Dep.	12 7	Wadhwan Junction .....Dep.	5 24
Dhola Junction ...Arr.	2 25	Dhola Junction ...Arr.	10 3
Do. .....Dep.	2 42	Do. .....Dep.	10 28
Wadhwan Junction.....Arr.	7 24	Bhavnagar.....Arr.	12 43

BRANCH LINE.

UP MIXED.	A.M. P.M.	DOWN MIXED	A.M. P.M.
Dhola Junction ..Dep.	10 45	Dhorajee.....Dep.	8 0
Dhorajee.....Arr.	4 49	Dhola Junction ...Arr.	1 49

W. W. TAIT
Assistant Traffic Superintendent, In charge Traffic Department.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office Ghadecni, Nov. 24, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON HAJI RAHEMTOOLA SULLEIMAN and HAJI MOOSSA SULLEIMAN have CONTRACTED to SELL to Mr. VUNMALEEDAS HURGOVENDAS. All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the several bungalows and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Grant Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the s bdistrict of Fort, containing by admeasurement forty-six square burgas and eighteen and one-ninth square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by vacant ground of Nuserwa jee Muncherjee Tama, on the west by the vacant ground of Lalji Mooljee, on the north by the open drain, and on the south partly by the vacant ground of Condajee Norronjee and partly by the vacant ground of Damodar Canjee, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors and are assessed by the Collector of assessment under ward Nos. 2,408, 2,409, 2,410, 2,411, and 2,412 respectively and street Nos. 338, 340, 1, 2, and 344 respectively.

All persons having or claiming any interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale or otherwise are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 19 Esplanade Road, Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any.—Dated this 25th day of November 1886,

CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND, Purchaser's solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 170 of 1875.

DAYABHAI TRIBHOWANDAS of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Vithulwady lane outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff
vs.
HUJRABAI, widow of ABDOOLA SALAY MAHOMED of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Don Tad 2nd Row, outside the Fort of Bombay, HENRY GAMBLE Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of RAHIMABAI widow of MAHOMED MEYA HAJEE ESMAIL and JACOB JAMAL also of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant residing at Don Tad 1st Row, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immovable property, dated 8th day of February, 1886, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed plaintiff.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzandary land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort, on the west side of Don Tad 2nd Row in the Subdistrict of Mandvi in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by the Don Tad 2nd Row, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Ebrahim Soomar and on or towards the south by the House of Ebrahim Goolam Hussein, and which the said messuage, tenement or dwelling house was formerly assessed under No. 40 and now under No. 37, and is now in the occupation of the said Hujrubai and her tenants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on the abovementioned property other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 11th day of December 1886, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 20th day of October, 86.

A. K. OLIVER Acting Assistant Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
QUADRILLE PARTY.

OWING to the success of the Quadrille Party held last FRIDAY, at the Hotel de Europe, 44 Parel Road, Byculla, by general request, another will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th instant.

Ticket to admit a Gentleman Re. 1; Ladies free.

Dancing at 9 p.m.

A Splendid String Band will be in attendance,

T. A. M. C.

A SALE of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES on behalf of the GIRLS' SCHOOLS of the Free Church Mission will be held in the Hall of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on MONDAY and TUESDAY (29th and 30th November).

Each day from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The favour of your attendance is requested.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, Arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1887,
POCKET DIARIES,
SCRIBBLING DIARIES,
OFFICE DIARIES.
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
Now on hand a large selection of
HAND PAINTED CARDS.
FRINGED AND OTHER CARDS.
THE BASEL MISSION'S INDIAN CARDS.

☞ The last mail for posting Cards to England is December 3rd.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1887.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from JANUARY, 1887, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
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Injury and Insult; by F. Dostouffsky	3	4
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Ward and Lock's Lessons in French	1	4
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Pepy's Diary (Cass. National Library)	0	4
Pope's Poems do.	0	4
War and Peace; by Count Tolstoi—		
Before Tilsit	3	4
The Invasion	3	4
The French at Moscow	3	4
An American Politician; by M. Crawford	1	4
Salambo of Flaubert; Sheldon's Trans	0	10
The Gas Engine; by Dugald Clerk	4	12
OTHMAR; by OUIDA	3	4
A HOUSE PARTY; by OUIDA	3	12
Reminiscences of an Indian Detective; by R. Reid	1	4
ANNUALS, Etc.		
Yule Tide, with coloured plate	1	0
Fenn's Xmas Annual	0	10
Zadkiel's Almanac, 1887.....	0	8
Diprose's Annual	0	10
Raphael's Almanac 1887	0	12
Hood's Comic Annual...	0	10
Harper's Young People, Vol. 1886, with Waterbury Watch.....	12	8
Every Boy's Annual	4	2
Little Wide Awake	4	8
Boy's Own Annual, Vol, 8	5	8
Illustrated London Almanac, 1887	0	12
All the Year Round, Almanac, 1887	0	6
Kate Greenaway's Almanac, 1887.....	0	10
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NEW FRENCH NOVELS.		
Contes Modernes; by G. Bergeret	2	6
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Zyte; by H. Malot	2	6
Les Femes Etranges Urraca; by Aubert and Sidney	2	6
Un Drame en Russie; by K. De Pont Jest	2	2
Le Roman D'une Bourgeoise; by H. G. De Genouillac	2	2
Jocande Berthier, by M. Uchard	2	6
Un Peu Beaucoup!! Passionnement!!! by R. O. Monroy	2	6

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
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INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 11-30 a.m. the Commissariat Storekeeper General for the supply of SUGAR required for Hospital as per Schedule No. 49 A.

Form of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

E. S. WALCOT, Col., Comt. Storekeeper General.

Comt. Storekeeper Genl.'s Office, Bombay, November 24, 1886.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Registered Office of the Company at Rampart Row, Bombay, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at an extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th November 1886.

That at the end of Article 45 of the Articles of Association of the Company there be added the words following, namely :—

"Notwithstanding what is hereinbefore contained, any Claimant of a Share upon any grounds whatsoever, may at the sole discretion of the Board be registered and entered as the holder thereof on the Register, if the Board shall so think fit, and any such Claimant shall produce such evidence as the Board may think sufficient and shall give such security or indemnity as may be called for."

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON, CHIEF AGENT.

Bombay, November 25, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cocoanut and Castor Oils, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February 1887.—

Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where forms upon which only tenders will be received may be obtained.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Oil" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus up to 1 p. m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 15th December next.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY, Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, November 25, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA, under new Proprietorship—FRAMJI DADABHOI & Co., Proprietors.

JUST OPENED.—Patent Iron Wheel Perambulators, Single, Double, *vis-a-vis* with Knuckle-Jointed Hoods.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE Esq., No. 33, Medow-street.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Chocolate, Vanilla, Rose and Raspberry; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church-gate-street.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! PARASOLS! A Choice Assortment with Lace and Linings, Plush and Leather Jewel Cases, Plush Companions, Plush Hand Bags, &c., &c. Prices Cheap—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RS. 10. will be offered to any one who will deliver to the Undersigned their Mate's Receipt No. 3, for 300 bales Cotton per Wenuth Hall, missed on 23rd instant—GOMERSEY NAGSEY and Co.

WANTED—A First-class FITTER and TURNER, capable of taking Charge of a Work shop. Apply personally to ALCOCK, ASHDOWN and Co., Defence Works, Mazagon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The usual Monthly Prayer Meeting will be held this evening at half-past Eight o'clock in the Apollo Bunder Rooms. The Meeting is open to all, including Ladies.

NOVELTIES in CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Indian and Colonial Exhibition Photos with Tennyson's Lines, (as. 1-8 each), and a lot others. We defy competition. A trial solicited.—STEWARD and Co. 2, Church-gate-street.

TO PARENTS RESIDENT IN INDIA.—A VACANCY FOR TWO YOUNG LADIES in a small select school, in the neighbourhood of Richmond Park. Great Educational Advantages and careful supervision. First-class References can be given. Address "Madame," care of Street & Co., Cornhill, London, England.

BROUGHAM by Dykes and Co., Calcutta, Circular Fronted (Exhibition Shape) Painted, Bismarck Brown and lined to match. Open quarters hung on patent springs, very light easy running, built specially to be drawn by a small horse. The property of Thos. Mitchell Esq. Price Rs. 5,00. To be seen at JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co., Girgaum Road.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES stand at the head. They are simple, convenient and complete in every way. For cash or on hire. Price lists post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

SHOT SILKS." Now on view, a grand lot of the above Silks, well worth inspection.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church-gate-street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, fully conversant with German, wishes for employment as Correspondent, &c. Apply to "F. B.," care of this office.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS, to which Eight Bungalows are attached.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

FOR SALE.—The property of Major-General Carnegy, a handsome English-built BAROUCHE in good order. Apply to LUDHA EBRAM & Co., Byculla.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

NOW PUBLISHED.—A MANUAL OF THE DISEASES OF INDIA, with a compendium of other diseases, by Surgeon-General MOORE, C.I.E. 2ND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

FLOWER SEEDS for the Cold Season—Just received a fresh consignment in splendid condition. Early orders solicited by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SUPERFINE CARDBOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE MOUNTS, &c., &c.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO BE LET—A Large Ground-floor Room in Rampart Row between the French Bank and Bombay Club. For particulars, apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Club.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE OIL, best quality, just arrived ex. ship Marabout; Large screw lts. 4, Small Screw Rs. 3-14 per case. Apply to, HAJEE DAWOOD ESMAIL, Pinjara Molha.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles and Bicycle, Flour Mills, Grain Crushers, Perambulators, &c., &c.; a large stock always on hand, with all the latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE OIL, best quality, just arrived per ex. ship Marabout, both Large and Small Screw, former with brass label. For whole rate, apply to KHIMJEE JEEWA & Co., Carnac Bunder.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Re. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair: Walnut and nickel silver Rs. 7-8 per pair. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

LOCH-PYNE HEERINGS, Eight for One Rupee.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m.

A quantity of Ordnance Stores, consisting of brass, steel, iron, wood, leather cutting, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction at No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Paper Currency Office, the valuable and handsome nest French polished blackwood and teakwood and satinwood household furniture, best plated ware, rice crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornament, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, first-rate pictures, handsome mirror glasses, real Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of T. DREWET, Esq., the same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ice pitcher, tea services, biscuit box, cruet frames, teapots, spoons and forks, waiter, table cutlery, very handsome furniture such as telescopes, diningtable in 4 pieces handsome drawing room, inlaid set, of sofas, chairs, ottoman, easy, folding and reclining chairs, handsome inlaid sideboard, chiffoniers, ornament and corner stands with mirror backs, inlaid marble top tables and teapoys, round and square teapoys, inlaid hats and, nur-ing, easy, folding office chairs, sofas with cushions, round, square and wine tables, bentwood chairs, diningroom arm and without arm chairs, morocco top writing table, copying Press marble top inlaid dressing and washhand tables, handsome double and single door almirahs and wardrobes with mirror doors, chest of drawers, wardrobe, cloth and gown press, gown press with chest of drawers, iron painted bedstead and cots complete teakwood bedstead, sideboard, dumbwaiter, meatsafe chamber stand, a sweet-toned round square pianoforte by Soundy & Co, nearly new B uussels and Persian carpets, handsome oleographs, 5 light hanging lamps, musical box with 8 airs, table and hanging lamps, hand some table ornaments and flower vases, flowered gauze curtains dispense furniture, copper utensils, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, close to G. I. P. Railway Parell station, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a mahogany full sized billiard table by Thurston and Co. with balls, cues, marking board, &c., a sewing machine on stand, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, a tricycle in good order, &c., the property of C. G. O'Connor Esq.

The same comprises starcut glassware, glass water filter, handsome dinner, dessert, and tea service, plated cruet and pickle stands, tea and coffee services, spoons and forks, round and oval waiters, breakfast cruet, chamber candlesticks, best steel table cutlery by Mappins, handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain furniture such as a set of teakwood dining table in 4 piece, sideboard, whatnot, meatsafe on stand, small cupboard, ottoman, conversation and sofa couches, round teapoys, drawing room, pier, oval, writing, card, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, folding, reclining, baby's office and mallet pattern arm chairs, marbletop round table and teapoys, ornament and hatstands, chiffonier, ormolu mounted curiosine table, a mahogany square painoforte by Collard and Collard, piano stool, a mahogany full sized billiard table by Thurston and Co. with balls, cues, single screen, teakwood bedst-ad, camp cots, clothes and cane chairs, towel drawers, dressing glass, reclining couch, teakwood almira with mirror glass, a sewing machine on stand by Kayser, iron marble tea, poys, baby's cot, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, 1 and 2 light hanging argand lamps, table lamps, handsome Brussels carpet, oleographs eight day clock strikes half hour, bath and dispense room furniture, a tricycle in good order &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 27th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder on account and at the risk of Jan Mahomed Fraser Mahomed

Ex s.s. Colaba.
123 pieces teak scantlings 10 by 1,
869 " " " 8 by 1.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 27 of 1885.

Chandrasekher Venaeck, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Dadysett Agiary Road, without the Fort of Bombay, being a minor under the age of 12 years by his next friend, Moreshwur Bappujee.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Vejbai, widow of Sha Ramjee Luckmichund, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi, Vinaeck Sudanund and Ramchunder Venaeck, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Dadysett Agiary Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.. Defendants.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises under and by instruction of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, attorneys for the plaintiff, Mr. Khunderao Morojee, attorney for the defendant, Vejbai, and Mr. Janardhan Gopal, attorney for the defendants, Vinaeck Sudanund and Ramchunder Vinaeck, under a decretal order made on the 24th day of June, 1886, in the above suit

All that piece of pension and tax land, situate at Cumballa Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,576 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 2,994, new No. 2,023, old survey No. 71 and new survey No. 7,108, and bounded on the east by the vacant piece of ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the west and north by the vacant piece of ground of Trimbuck Jugonnath, and on the south by a vacant piece of ground of Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Auctioneers, or to the aforesaid attorneys for the plaintiff and defendants.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhotics.
7 cases prints,
2 " colored broad cloth.
1 " white twilled flannel.
1 " colored flannel.
1 " scarlet cloth.
8 " aniline dyes.
2 " Spanish stripes.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Escoffboy—

V B	1261-69	5 cases	pigeon egg beads.
V	228-32	5 "	ruby pound beads.
	451-52	1 "	light green pound beads.
	556-63	8 "	seed beads.
	613-33	21 "	"
	523	1 "	ruby beads.
	517-18	2 "	blue beads.
	471-89	12 "	seed beads.

On account and at the risk of Morarjee Esmaljee—

896 V B	174-75	1 case	orsidue.
873 V B	179-80	1 "	"
G N	43-30) 43 58)	5 "	playing cards.

On account and at the risk of Heptoolla Cadurbhoy—

G M	133 31	1 case marble paper.
V B		
P	1 13	4 bales brown packing paper.
B		
M F	817	1 case coloured surface paper.

On account and at the risk of Daoodbhoy; Khanbhoy.
H C 305—992 doz. scent bottles.
311—2 5-6 doz.
On account and at the risk of Abdul Hoosein Esmalji
1,335 V B 291 500—250 boxes Gonda Candles.
On account and at the risk of Haji Oomar Tyeb,
H and Co. 7,919—1 case scent bottles.
H C 311—36 5-6 doz. do.
312—115 5 12 doz. do.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 light and strong buggy.
1 strong built dog cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF valuable landed property at Peer Market or Shaik Ally Jungeekur Street, without the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of John Mahomed Cassum, the following valuable property viz.

All that piece of fazundaree ground together with the messuage or two dwelling houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of Peer Market or Shaik Ally Jungeekur Street, in the sub-district of Mandvi, assessed by the Collector of Muncipal Rates and Taxes under Nos. 27, and 28, containing by admeasurment 81 and 150 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Mamood Meya, on the west by the house of Khushim Chand, on the north by the Peer Market or Shik Ally Jungeekur Street, and on the south by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Allibhoy Sawajibhhy.

For futher particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st December, at 11 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Dhewbux,

200 tons Superior Teak Scantlings of various sizes, in lots to suit purchasers,

Also at Tank Bunder:—

On account and at the risk of John Mahomed Fuckeer Mahomed,

11 Logs of Timber.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st December, sale commencing at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Marine Lines, the handsome French polished blackwood teakwood household furniture a sweetgoned mahogany seargfound Pianoforte, by Boosey and Co; a set of English hand sewn brass

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Departure of Commander-in-Chief to Aden.
Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Band, E. Y. Regt., Apollo-Bunder, 6 p.m.
Bombay Carlton Club Ball, Town Hall.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Chanda (s), from Calcutta; Taif (s), Jedda; and Pandora (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clive (s), for Karachi; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar; and Belgravia (s), Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Worsley Hall entered and the s. s. Peshawar and Westbourne left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 7 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 27th November 1886, the charges on Foreign money orders and British Postal orders will be regulated by Schedule No. 26, *viz.*, 1s. 5½d. per rupee.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be:—Black and Yellow: Messrs. Baker, Barton, Begbie and Border *vs.* White: Mr. Cobbold, Capt Hodgkinson, Mr. Macrae and Mr. Rathbone. Play will commence at 4-45 p.m.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Sewree, touching the death of Chunitree, a girl aged 7 years, the daughter of a store lascar living at that locality. While playing near a tank close to her house, she accidentally fell in, and was drowned. Her dead body was afterwards recovered by means of drags. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The charge preferred by the Rev. E. S. Hall against Mr. W. H. Lucas, late superintendent of the S.P.C.K., of having misappropriated the funds, has been withdrawn, as, on investigation, it was found that no criminality attached to the accused, whose most serious fault appears to have been that he kept the books in an irregular manner.

THE EAST YORKSHIRE AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the East Yorkshire Regiment, at the Apollo Bander, this evening at 6 o'clock:—

Overture	Pique Dame	Suppe.
Quadrille	Lieder	Siewert.
Selection	from Princess Ida	Sullivan.
Minuet		Boccherine.
Gavotte	Diane de Poitieurs	Reyloff.
Valse	The Distant Shore	D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHEAP RIDING ON THE RAILWAY.—Mr. Ryan convicted a native Christian clerk, named Antone D'Penha, on a charge preferred by Hormusjee Dinshaw, stationmaster of the Marine Lines Station, B. B. & C. I. Railway, of travelling on the line from Bandora to Bombay on a time-expired pass. Evidence proved that the pass was nine months old, and used since by the accused till he was stopped by the complainant. The accused on pleading guilty was fined the maximum sum of Rs 50, the Magistrate expressing his regret he was not able to send him to jail.

THE VOLUNTEER CLUB.—The success attending the social gathering of the members of this Club, which took place in their rooms in Elphinstone Circle on Wednesday, was evidence of the popularity the Club has now attained among our citizen soldiers. The attendance was very good, there being present, among others, Major Hore, Captains Forbes, Brown, and Trevethick. A pleasant evening was passed listening to a free and easy smoking concert, in which a good many of the members took part. The attractions of the evening were enhanced by the presence of the Volunteer band, which was kindly lent by Colonel Bayley. The efforts of the secretary, Mr. Walke, in getting up such an attractive entertainment were very much appreciated.

THEFT.—Mahomed Jooma and Foonda, woman, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, accused No. 1 of stealing sundry gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 61, the property of another woman named Roopa, on the 13th instant, and accused No. 2 of dishonestly receiving and assisting in the disposal of the property, knowing it to have been stolen. Accused No. 1 on the night in question entered the premises of the complainant while she was asleep, broke open a box and removed the property from it, and with the aid of accused No. 2 disposed of it to a Marwaree, sharing the proceeds between them. The accused, on admitting previous convictions, No. 1 was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to eighteen months' similar imprisonment.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A BHATTIA GIRL.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper resumed the hearing of the case in which Mooljee Harridas, a Bhattia, is charged at the instance of Nanjee Kursondas with kidnapping his niece, named Jumna, and the daughter of Tricum Kursondas, alleged to be a maniac.

Mr. Branson, instructed by the firm of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker and Dinshaw, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. P. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Bomanjee and Hormusjee for the defence.

Dr. Sydney Smith, examined by Mr. Branson, said that he had examined Tricum, and was of opinion that he was unquestionably very confused in his ideas, owing probably to the influence of some drug. Witness would not call him a sane man, and he did not think that he was capable of conducting his own affairs.

In cross-examination he said that he arrived at his opinion from enquiries made from the relations who brought him. Witness did not think the man could have deceived him by shamming. Witness came to his conclusion from the man's manner of crouching on the ground, crying without a cause, and another circumstance which justified witness's opinion was that the man, after the examination, got into witness's brougham and was nearly driven off. (Laughter.)

His Worship: Is it likely that the coachman mistook him? (Laughter.)

Dr. Smith: Oh! no, no. I did not see it. I was not there.

Resuming his evidence, Dr. Smith thought the man was of unsound mind, but did not think he was insane. There was a distinction between the terms. The man was not a lunatic, but was insane to a certain degree.

Tricum was examined and gave pretty rational answers to questions put by the Court. He said his name was Jakoo Hurriram, and did not know Mooljee, the accused. He admitted he was not capable of looking after his own affairs.

The accused when asked by the Court, said that the prosecution had got up the case and maintained that after being engaged in negotiation with Tricum for two years, he had married the girl, Jumna, with his full consent and after he paid him Rs. 1,070.

Mr. Coopor, in deciding the case, said the prosecution failed to make out the case they attempted, and he considered that the girl Jumna left her house with the full knowledge and consent of Tricumdas, her father. His Worship came to the conclusion, after examining Tricum himself, that he was not insane as alleged by the prosecution, and did not feel justified in sending up such a case to a jury. He therefore discharged the accused.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th November, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·895
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·6
Dew Point	67·2
Relative humidity of Air	69
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	69
General Direction of Wind.*	NE, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	231

* From midnight to midnigh

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sure Relief.—The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbance agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs, and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials resulting from thoroughly assimilated food—wanting which, the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

THE WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a petition of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union is being circulated in all parts of India and Ceylon in the English, Tamil, Hindustani Telugu, Bengalee, Hindee, Santolai Urdu, Punjabi, Marathi, Guzerati and Singalese languages, your readers will be interested to know the nature and object of the movement. The petition is as follows:—

"Petition of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union to the Governments of the World (collectively and severally).

"Honored Rulers, Representatives, and Brothers,—We your petitioners, although belonging to the physically weaker sex, are strong of heart to love our homes, our native land, and the world's family of nations. We know that when the brain of man is clear, his heart is kind, his home is happy, his country prosperous, and the world grows friendly. But we know that alcoholic stimulants and opium, which craze and cloud the brain make misery for man and all the world, and most of all for us and for our children. We know these stimulants and opiates are sold under legal guarantees, which make the Governments partners in the traffic, by accepting as revenue a portion of its profits, and that they are forced by treaties upon the populations either ignorant or unwilling. We have no power to prevent this great iniquity under which the whole world groans and staggers, but you have power to cleanse the flags of every clime from the stain of their complicity with this unmingled curse. We therefore come to you with the united voices of representative women of every civilized nation under the sun, beseeching you to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the law from the drink traffic and the opium trade, and to protect our home by the *total prohibition* of this two-fold curse of civilization throughout all the territory over which your Government extends.

Names of Women. Residence. Nationality.

(Attach paper for signatures.)"

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was founded in 1883. It embraces the leading Women's Temperance Societies of the world. It has, as its motto "For God and Home and Humanity." Its object is *the overthrow of use and sale of stimulants and Narcotics the world around.* Its methods—*Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social* and Legal. Its watchword—Agitate! Organize! Its President is Mrs. Margaret Lucas, President, British Women's Temperance Association, Charlotte St., Bedford Square, London, England. Its Vice-President is Miss Frances E. Willard, President, W. C. T. U. of the United States, Office of the Union Signal, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Willard has written the following autograph letter to the Misses Leitch of the American Mission, Jaffna, Ceylon:—

"Honored Friends,—Knowing your profound interest in the work of banishing brain-poisons from Christendom, I venture to send you the enclosed leaflet and petition begging you to secure signatures of women to the largest extent possible and to have this petition printed and *kept standing* in the columns of such public journals as you can influence. If this is done for a year or two, we shall be able by God's blessing to roll up the largest petition the world has ever seen against the greatest foe of humanity and home. This petition will then be carried to every civilized Government by representative Christian women of the respective countries. Please aid us by your work and prayers. With great respect, yours in the fight for a clear brain.

(Signed) FRANCES E. WILLARD."

The leaflet accompanying this letter contains the following information:—

"The petition is to be signed by women only. Duplicates of this petition will be sent to Canada, Great Britain, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, &c., and will be translated into the languages of India, China, Japan, France, Italy, Germany, Spain, Russia, Scandinavia and many other countries."

The entire list attached to this petition will be presented to each Government. Thus the American Congress will be petitioned to abolish the liquor traffic in America by women in Australia, Japan, &c. The same will be true of the Dominion of Canada. The British Parliament will, in like manner, be petitioned to abolish the alcohol traffic and the opium trade by women from America and all over the world. To carry out this idea an organized movement seemed necessary, that the women of the whole world immeasurably cursed as they are by the results of this two-fold traffic might unitedly appeal to the men of the world, convened in all its great legislative assemblies and represented by its potentates to put away this "gigantic crime of crimes."

It is hoped that such concert of action may be secured among English-speaking women and through the missionaries in foreign lands that a substantial work may be wrought toward converging attention upon the supreme necessity of the hour viz., "the outlawing of the traffic in brain poisons the world around."

Will not everyone interested in the cause of temperance give what aid he can by procuring signatures in his own vicinity to the above petition and forwarding the same to the Misses Leitch, care of the Religious Tract Society, Bombay, who will forward them to Miss Willard?

While signatures of women are being secured, signatures of men to a somewhat similar petition could be secured with little additional labour. The following petition is therefore simultaneously circulated for the signatures of men:—

"To Her Majesty the Queen of England, and Empress of India.—Honored Ruler,—We, your subjects and petitioners, suffering intolerable evils brought about by the liquor and opium traffic, beseech you, who have the power, to relieve us from these great evils and protect us from the same by the entire prohibition of the traffic.

Name of men. | Residence. | Nationality.

(Attach paper for signatures.)"

This petition will be circulated in India and Ceylon. It is hoped that five million signatures may be obtained to these petitions in these two countries.

Fourteen thousand signatures have already been secured in Ceylon and many more are expected. Copies of these petitions in Marathi and Guzerathi will shorty be sent to all the Missionaries of the various denominations in the Bombay Presidency. It is hoped that these Missionaries will kindly place these petitions in the hands of their native pastors, catechists, teachers and Bible women, for circulation. Blank forms for signatures may be obtained from the Religious Tract Society, Bombay.

N. B.—Will not anyone interested in this subject cut out these petitions and begin circulating them at once? *All withstanding respect to race or creed* are earnestly requested to join in the movement which is directed against a common foe, and which has fr its objecto the public good.—Yours truly,

M. W. LEITCH.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 26.

(Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

523—Balk and B.—Bhasker Mahadeo vs. Gangabai—Shamrao P.

531—Tobin and R.—Daniel David and others vs. Samuel Elijah and others—Payne, G. and S. and Thakurdas D. and C.

334—Hore, C. and B.—Goswami Shri Girdharjee Maharaj vs. Luckmidas Bhimjee—Muljee B. B.

535—Hore, C. and B.—Dewjee Premjee vs. Heerjee Khimjee and another—Khunderao M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

84-85—Jefferson B. and D.—Runchodedas Chaturbhooj vs. Khimjee Dhunjee and others—Crawford and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

141-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Keshowlal Purbhoodas and others—W. and B., and H. C. and B.—Part heard.

139-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Mugonlal Maneckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.

140-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Mugonlal Maneckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.

147-84—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Hajee Saboo Seedick and others vs. Aishabai—Jefferson, B. and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

232-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs. Bai Mungulbai and another—Payne, G. and S.—Part heard

143-86—Mulji B. B.—Dharsibhoy Jussa vs. Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.

237-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jambai vs. Canji Anundji and another.—Crawford and B.

242-86—M. H. Khan—(For pauper)—Succoobai vs. Lukhmidas Dharamsey.—In person.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Rose Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co, 210 High Holborn London

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 25.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

REVERSAL OF CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* FAZUL DHUNJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Webb, as acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 6th ult., convicted the accused of a charge of cheating and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for nine months. Mr Shamrao M. Rele appeared for the complainant, Washomul Moolchund Multani; and Mr. Branson for the accused.

The complainant in July last laid an information against the accused, charging him with cheating the firm of his master, carried on under the name of Tiloomull Chimnadass. Mr. Webb, in giving his decision, said that from the evidence it appeared that the accused purchased, on the 28th June last, 15 *boraks* of wool for Rs. 606, promising to pay for them on the following day. He, however, it was proved, almost immediately after the purchase, pledged the goods; he had never paid for them; and the fact that early on the morning of the 30th June he filed his petition in the Insolvent Debtors' Court showed that he had no intention of paying. It was also proved that the only moneys to which the accused could lay any kind of claim were deposited with Messrs. Wallace and Company, who were not prepared to part with them, as claimants had, through their solicitors, warned them not to do so! His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the whole of the evidence, which they did not think was conclusive as to the accused's guilt, reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed the discharge of the accused from jail.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* JAITHA RUNCHOD.

THIS was another appeal from the decision of Mr Webb, as acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Branson and Mr. Shamrao M. Rele appeared for the accused.

On the 14th ult., the accused was charged before Mr. Webb with having cheated Messrs. Framjee Sands and Company by falsely representing that he was going to ship 100 bales of cotton to the firm, and thereby dishonestly induced the firm to give him Rs. 5,000. Mr. Webb, in disposing of the case, said that, on the 15th June last, the accused went to the complainants and represented to them that he was going to ship 100 bales of cotton through the complainants' firm to their agents in England, and requested an advance in anticipation by drawing against the shipment £600. On these promises the complainants advanced the sum of Rs. 5,000. The accused, however, did not within the specified time, or for some time after, ship the cotton as promised, although repeatedly requested to do so; and it appeared he never was in a position to make such shipment or to repay the money. Later on, the accused obtained from the complainants their signature to a manifest on the production of a shipping order, which led the complainants to believe, on seeing the manifest, that the cotton was ready for shipment. The accused then absconded, and was arrested under a warrant on his return to Bombay to file his petition in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The magistrate had no doubt as to the accused's guilt, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for twelve months.

Their Lordships were not satisfied that the evidence was conclusive, and reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed the discharge of the accused from jail.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—NOV. 25.

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY and a Common Jury.)

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

RANCHORDAS KHIMJEE, a Bhattia, stood charged with having, on the 12th March last at Bombay, cheated one Jeethachand Keekachand, by falsely pretending that 28 cases of piece-goods were in his possession on the premises of the Port Trust, and thereby fraudulently inducing Jeethachand to advance him Rs. 12,500 on the security of the goods. The accused was also charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of property. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smethun, conducted the defence. Five jurors were challenged by counsel for the defence.

Mr. Inverarity, in opening the case, said the prisoner was a dealer in piece-goods, and seemed to have done a very large business, but having eventually suffered considerable loss, he filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court. On the 24th March, 1885, he entered into an agreement with the prosecutor's firm, by which money was to be advanced to him against piece-goods, a margin being left in cash with the firm as good security. In the course of his business the prisoner used to indent for goods, through Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., to Europe. In the beginning of the year, twenty-eight cases of piece-goods arrived per s.s. Asia, through this firm; but the prisoner had no credit with them, and the practice was to entrust him with the bill of lading and manifest for the purpose of getting the goods cleared from the Customs House and warehoused on the Port Trust estate. When the goods were warehoused, he had no right whatever to remove them without a delivery order from Graham and Co. The manifest and bill of lading for the twenty-eight cases was given to the accused on the 9th February last in order that the cases might be removed from the Custom House. Having obtained the manifest and bill of lading, he could act dishonestly, if he was so inclined, for he was then in a position to remove the goods from the Custom House; and by the production of the manifest and bill of lading to the Port Trust authorities he could take away the goods altogether. This was what the accused had done in the present case, removing from the warehouse the twenty-eight cases at different dates between the 9th and the 17th February. Messrs. Graham and Co. had not been paid, and no delivery order had been given by them entitling the accused to remove the cases. The goods were then sold by the prisoner to different persons. Messrs. Graham and Company were under the impression that the goods were still in the warehouse, and having on the 12th March paid them their money, the accused obtained from them a delivery order addressed to the Superintendent of the Prince's Dock. On the same day he went to the prosecutor's firm with the delivery order, and asked for a loan of Rs. 12,500 upon the security of the 28 cases. The prosecution, believing that the cases were at the Prince's Dock, advanced the money. The prisoner appeared to contend that on the 12th March he received only Rs. 5,000 in cash. But it was quite immaterial whether he received Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 12,500; for if the jury believed the evidence for the prosecution, that would be sufficient to convict the accused.

After some witnesses had been examined for the prosecution, the case was adjourned till to-morrow (Friday) morning.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Season Reports of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 23rd instant.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 22nd, 4 feet 11 inches against 5 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Rabi sowings commenced everywhere. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 26, 30 and 34, and Tatta 24, 34 and 40 respectively.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing continue. Slight rain in ten talukas; weather cloudy. Small-pox in two, fever in nine and cattle-disease in three talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 20, 24½ and 36½; Sukkur 20, 28 and 40; and Larkhana 20, 27 and 40 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting still continues; rabi cultivation in progress; jumba and mustard cultivation and early sown crops of wheat in good condition. Rain on the 16th and 17th at Hyderabad 53 cents, Mirpur 3 cents, Shahdadpur on 16th, 3 inches and 20 cents, and Nausharo on 16th 10 cents. River at Kotri on 22nd, 4 feet 11 inches against 5 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in nine and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat 25 bajri 37½, jowari 40, rice white 20 and red 26 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier—Rabi sowings continue and kharif harvesting of late sown crops only. Public health unusually good. Wheat 26, rice 20, bajri and jowari 42 pounds per rupee each.

Ahmedabad.—Reaping of kharif almost completed rabi crops promising in all talukas save in Dhandhuka where cotton and wheat damaged in some places. Slight fever in Daskroi and Dholka Talukas. Wheat 32 and bajri 33 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Fever continues; cattle-disease appeared in the villages of Kharaj and Bhramkheda in Dohad, 18 cattle died out of 36 attacked. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops in progress; in Dohad wheat is sown where land was sufficiently moist. Wheat 26, bajri 37 and maize 76.

Kaira.—Kharif harvesting completed; rabi sowing progressing, and young crops doing well. Slight fever in Matar, Mehmadabad and Kapadvanj Talukas. Bajri 34, wheat 24 and rice 21 pounds.

Broach.—Sowing of rabi corps progressing; cotton crop in good condition. Fever prevalent in Vagra, Amod and Jambusar Talukas. Rice 21, bajri 29 and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Crops healthy; reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Slight fever in Bardoli, Jalalpore, Chikhli and Mandvi Talukas. Jowari 36 and nagli 44 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather seasonable. Reaping of bajri and picking of cotton continue; rabi crops doing well. Public health generally good; fever in four talukas. Wheat 30 pounds 6 tolas and bajri 45 pounds 8 tolas.

Nasik.—No rain. Kharif crops being harvested and rabi sowing in progress. Public health generally good. Wheat 393, bajri 362·9-40, and rice 39·38-40 pounds per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 10 warm on 20th and 21st, 20 warm on 22nd, nil on all other days. Vapour in air excessive from 17th to 22nd, normal on 23rd. Abnormal wind westerly from 17th to 19th; wind normal from 20th to 23rd.

Thana.—Reaping of kharif nearly completed; sowing of rabi in progress. Small-pox in Karjat Taluka, cases 3, fatal none; fever in five and cattle-disease in three talukas. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—Fever in Alibag, Pen, Panvel and Roha Talukas; cattle-disease throughout the district, except in Pen. Reaping nearly finished. Prices stationary.

Ratnagiri.—No rain. Reaping of Mahan crops almost complete in district; harik and other crops ready for harvest. Fever in three and cattle-disease in five talukas; public health generally good. Nagli and vari 16-24 and rice 12.

Poona.—Light showers in Petha Baramati 29 cents. Reaping and harvesting of kharif crops in progress; rabi crops doing well. Public health generally good; slight cattle disease in Indapur Taluka. Bajri 41 and jowari 60 pounds in the district, and Bajri 37 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi almost over; wheat slightly injured by clouds in Shrigonda and Jamkhed. Slight cattle-disease in Karjat. Bajri 54 and jowari 71 pounds.

Sholapur.—No rain. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops almost completed; cotton crops injured by excessive rain. Slight cattle-disease in Barsi Taluka; public health good. Jowari 71-27 and bajri 50-25 pounds.

Satara.—Reaping of late kharif crops nearly completed; rabi crops doing well. Public health very good. Cold weather setting in. Bajri 44-80 and jowari 47-0.

Bijapur.—No rain. Weather cold. Kharif reaping continues; wheat and gram sowing almost completed; slight injury to rabi and jowari in Sindgi from excessive rain. Fever and ague in Badami. Jowari 69 and bajri 63 pounds.

Belgaum.—No rain. Reaping of rice, jowari and bajri in progress; rabi crops doing well. Jowari and bajri 47 pounds per rupee each.

Dharwar.—Rain at two stations—Hangal 23 and Khod 8 cents. Rice and early jowari crops being reaped; sowing of wheat and gram crops completed, except in Navalgund and Gadag Talukas, where it is still in progress; cotton crops good. Slight fever in Hangal and Kalghatgi; slight cattle-disease in Kalghatgi. Rice 24 and jowari 57 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rice and sugarcane crops good; rice and betelnut harvest continue above ghats. Light fever in four and cattle-disease in five talukas; public health good. Rice common Karwar and district average 13 sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—General health fair. Harvesting of bajri nearly completed; that of jowari in progress; young rabi crops in fair good condition. Wheat 31, bajri 28 and jowari 39 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Harvesting of jowari and bajri nearly over. Fever decreasing. Cotton good. Bajri 32, Jowari 40 and wheat 30 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health fair; cattle-disease in Moha and Songad Talukas of Navsari Division. Harvesting of kharif crops and rabi sowing in progress; standing crops in good condition, Bajri 30, wheat 18 and rice 21 pounds.

THE WORK IN BURMA.

A correspondent forwards to the *Standard* the following interesting letter from his son:—

"Ninghyan, October 2, 1886.

"My dear Father,—I arrived at this place about a week ago.

"It is almost in a state of siege. I cannot go out a mile into my district without a guard. There is a price set upon my head, and if I was captured, I should be crucified. Nice lads these Burmans are. I had to fight my way into my new district.

"The road being swampy and unsafe, I had to proceed from Tonghoo to Sinthewa in a steamer (up the Sittang river), and from thence to Ninghyan, seven miles over what they call a road. I never saw such a road in my life.

"I was four days in the steamer by myself, and in a little cabin I could scarcely stand upright in.

"The steamer was really a flat, with a stream launch on each side as a tug. I was very weary of my own society, when on the fifth morning a young police officer, named Cumberland, with forty-eight sepoys, joined me. Previously to that my guard had only been seven British gunners. We got up to a place called Yau-min-zaun in the evening. That place is half a mile from Ela, where a young police officer, Darrant, was in a stockade, with forty-five Sepoys. There we were told that Darrant had made a sally, and had been nearly cut off; that the enemy, several hundreds strong, were between us and Singthewa, and that we should probably be attacked that night.

"Some men of a trading company—Europeans—advised us not to go on in the morning to Sinthewa, as we should be attacked by the enemy, who were in force. Darrant gave us the same advice. However, we decided to go on. Cumberland and I got our rifles ready, and we threw up extempore barricades round the flat. I got Cumberland to order his men to fire at the knee. The river, I must observe, was covered with thick grass ten feet high down to the banks, and it is very rare to see the man who fires at you; you have to fire at the smoke of his shot.

"We went about four or five miles up the river, when we came to an awkward bend. As we were toiling round this, a volley was poured into us. We jumped up and returned the fire pretty smartly. The bullets and jingal balls were flying about freely. I was standing up in the bow of the flat levelling my rifle, and was a little in front of Cumberland, when a bullet whistled past him, and just grazed my forehead, but, by the mercy of God, it did not even break the skin. I question whether it really touched me, but it felt as if the skin was scorched.

"We returned the fire with interest, firing steadily and low, though our men were mostly recruits.

"In about a quarter of an hour we had silenced their fire from both banks. We had one man killed and five wounded. I thanked God for His mercy in saving me from death.

"Two miles higher up we had a smart skirmish with a village where there were perhaps a hundred men. But we soon silenced them; we had another man wounded. We were afterwards attacked four times, but, I think, by small bodies.

"Our first fight was a very stiff one. The enemy were about four or five hundred strong, and in a strong position; in fact, they intended to take the launch, and I am informed that their leader came down himself to watch our capture from a small hill. We knocked over several of them. We do not know how many, but we saw several fall, and, as our fire was low and swept the jungle, we must have killed a great many. I fired off in five hours seventy-three rounds of Henri-Martini ammunition. We had no breakfast, as every time we sat down to get some we had to seize our rifles. We had a biscuit-box between us, and I mixed a little whisky and water, which we also set between us. We nibbled biscuits and sipped whisky and water between the skirmishes, and that is all we had that day till nine p.m., when we reached the fort at Sinthewa. The officer in command gave us some dinner and some cask porter, for which we were very grateful. I had been up the whole night before and had been fighting all day. I slept like a top.

"Next day we set off on foot, at least I did (Cumberland had been wounded, and had to be carried by his men), carrying our rifles and guarding a long line of Commissariat carts. We waded through mire and slush for three miles and a half, in a hot sun; when we were met by two ponies and some mounted Infantry. We mounted and rode merrily on. I was very much done up before. We were not attacked on the road. We lost in all one man killed and seven wounded.

"A few days ago a force of 120 men marched out against three villages, which have been daily attacking our convoys from Sinthewa.

"The expedition was very successful. The enemy were surprised, and lost very heavily. They bolted, and all three villages were by my authority burnt to the ground.

"While our force was out, a body of the enemy came and fired at us in Ninghyan, from across the river. A few Shrapnell shells and two volleys from the mounted Infantry persuaded these gentry to retire.

"We are not strong enough, in either troops or military police. About one hundred and fifty of the latter are going to join us in a few days, and we shall then be able to do something. I hope shortly to be able to clear the roads, and to get up men and stores. I have obtained from Government three new steamers, and our men and stores are gradually coming in. The dacoits say they are going to attack us to-day. I am repairing the road to Sinthewa. When it is ready, stores will come in quickly. I am rather impatient to begin to get things right, but I must wait till more men come up.

"Your affectionate son,

"CECIL E. GLADSTONE."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

ANCIENT INDIAN TOMBS.

MR. REA, the First Assistant in the Madras Archæological Survey Department, gives the following interesting description of some ancient tombs discovered at Pallavaram:—

"On the 16th instant, I proceeded to inspect the antiquities lately discovered during the excavations at Pallavaram. These consist of a large number of ancient tombs, of very curious and unusual character. They are in the form of burnt earthenware troughs, each averaging 6 feet in length and 18 inches across, rounded on the bottom and ends, and resting on eight or ten feet or more. Others again are simply large round chatties of the same red burnt clay with one or two feet; the material is about ½ inch in thickness, and is similar to that now used for flower pots. The larger tombs are invariably placed between two boulders—one at the head and the other at the foot; and, in several cases, the round tombs referred to are placed on the top of the larger ones. About forty in all have been laid bare, but the whole place seems to be filled with them, and many more can, no doubt, be brought to light. I discovered one just appearing above the surface of the ground at some distance from the group of those already excavated. They are very curious indeed, and quite different from any of the early tombs hitherto noted. They seem originally to have stood on the surface of the ground, and the boulders referred to were evidently intended to keep them in place; the group occupies a position on the slope of a hill, and the soil washing down has now covered them. Some bones and small chatties have been found in them. They have once been covered by lids or slabs of the same materials as the troughs themselves, but as the soil has washed down and covered the tombs, these have all been broken by the weight of earth, and the troughs themselves filled with the oil and broken pieces of the lids. Several interesting suppositions might be made in regard to these relics; probably the round chatties contained the remains of the widow of the deceased husband, who was placed in the larger tomb, for, undoubtedly, *sati* would be practised in these days. Then possibly, the use of the earthern lids might have been to keep the trough above and clear of the ground; the fire of a funeral pyre, if so applied to the tomb containing the deceased, would then have free access around the receptacle, and everything would be burned up.

"A native legend in regard to such tombs is, that, in ancient times, people who lived over a hundred years were placed in a tomb, supplied with a few chatties containing water and food, and then left to their fate."

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates. Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0 6 0

	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
MUTTON—		
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 6	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast, large, each	0 2 9	0 2 3
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	..
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 3	0 3 0
KID (SMALL)—		
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 2 0	
Fore do do. per piece	0 0 0	
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort	0 12 0	
Fore Do Do	0 8 0	
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0	
LAMB (LARGE)—		
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 8 0	
Fore do. do. per piece	1 4 0	
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort	1 0 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

EXCHANGE has again been the leading feature in the trade movements of the week, and indeed may be said to be the chief motive power in business for the time being. A week ago, with the Rupee at 1s. 6d. for demand Bank bills, exports were being checked and imports facilitated; to-day at 1s. 5 9-16d. the reverse of the picture is manifested; Home limits for export produce are becoming feasible, while imports are for the moment at a standstill. What the morrow may bring forth no one seems in a position to say. We may or may not have seen the end of the reaction, which probably has as little or as much to warrant it as the previous advance, one thing only can we be at all certain about, and that is, that so long as the Rupee continues to fluctuate in the way it has been doing for the past ten days steady simultaneous operations become impracticable. A certain amount of business is no doubt begotten of the speculative possibilities which Exchange produces, and many people even consider that its fluctuations have a positive advantage in extending trade, but these can scarcely claim to be in the majority, most people now a days being desirous of a steady monetary unit, considering rightly enough that trade has speculative margin enough in produce itself and uncertain freights, without having to take in to account the ever-changing rupee.

MONEY.—The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday last showed an increase in the Cash Balance of upwards of 20 lakhs. In some quarters it was expected that this would lead to a further reduction in the Bank of Bombay rate on Wednesday, but the directors evidently came to the conclusion that 4 per cent. was low enough for an official minimum and made no change. In the open market however the case is different. Not only is money plentiful but speculation is dormant, or practically so, in Government Paper and Shares, the channels which generally afford the chief means of employing capital at this season of the year, and while 3 per cent. is given as the market rate there can be little doubt that short loans could be easily negotiated at 2½ per cent. per annum. That this state of affairs can be of long duration is not probable. Produce is beginning to come forward in considerable quantities, and with a lower level of Sterling exchange will be still further attracted; Cotton more particularly, which involves a larger financial lock up than any other item, being an early crop. By the turn of the year therefore, or very shortly afterwards, it is not unlikely a material change may take place in the monetary position.

EXCHANGE.—The fluctuations in Sterling this week have been rapid and extensive even for the movements we have been accustomed to lately. On Thursday last we had to quote demand Bank Bills at 1s. 5 31-32d., and 3 months' Credits at 1s. 6 3-16d., with an upward tendency, and on Mail day 1s. 6d. for the former and 1s. 6 7-32d. for the latter became established rates. On Saturday the feeling was still strong with Bank Telegraphic both ready and forward obtainable at 1s. 6d., and Credits firm at 1s. 6¼d. But these figures proved to be the turning point, as buyers for remittance were attracted while sellers of private paper entirely withdrew, so that on Monday, when the favorable character of the Bank of Bombay return became known, the temper of the market was quite in favor of a reaction, and rates receded 1-32d. Calcutta by its steadiness acted as a check for a time, but on Tuesday a further decline 1s. 32d. took place, and yesterday with weaker advices from London respecting Silver a fall of ¼d. ensued, which has been followed to-day by an utter collapse and a practical drop of ¼d., making closing rates for Ready Bills:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 9-16d. nominal	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5⅝d.	"
Do. 4	"	1s. 5 21-32d.	"
Do. 6	"	1s. 5 25-32d.	"
Credits 3	"	1s. 5¾d.	"
Do. 6	"	1s. 6 1-32d.	"
Documents 3	"	1s. 6 29-32d.	"
Do. 6	"	1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Francs 3	"	1'89	"
Do. 6	"	1'90½	"

At these figures some people pretend to perceive a certain degree of steadiness in the market this afternoon, and it is possible enough that the rapidity of the fall may produce a pause, and perhaps on further consideration a rebound, but a more demoralised and uncertain feeling than was apparent during the forenoon would be difficult to conceive. One Bank from the beginning did the bulk of the selling, and in the competition which existed for the paper was able to reduce the quotation 1-32d. with nearly every fresh contract. At the close there were other Banks sellers at the lowest point touched without finding buyers, but it is impossible to say what the position of things may be to-morrow. To-day the decline has undoubtedly been accelerated by the India Office authorities having accepted 1s. 5½d. for 5½ lakhs of Council drafts and 1s. 5 15-16d. for 10 lakhs of Telegraphic transfers (after having allotted only 2 lakhs at 1s. 6 1-16d. last week) coupled with the simultaneous fall of ¼d. per oz. in Bar Silver. Now that the metal has begun to recede it is quite possible that on the strength of what has taken place here to-day, to-morrow morning may bring us news of a decline of ½d. per oz., but even so we are now back at a point which should induce caution. Exporters will mostly be able to cover in with advantage all their long risks, while remitters on the other hand have in all likelihood fully provided for their requirements for the present. Silver is the unknown quantity in the position. No one has ever been quite certain whence the previous firmness came, some putting it down to purchases for coinage purposes on the Continent, others to large speculative buying on the part of a leading London finance house. It is quite likely that neither cause had much to do with it, and that an equally unaccountable decline may now ensue; still, as we have said, there is warrant enough for caution and a fall at the rate of 4½ per cent. in two days cannot in the ordinary course of things continue for long.

The shipments of Silver from London for the week are not yet advised but they are not expected to prove large. The following is the statement of Silver in the Mint as published in to-day's *Government Gazette*:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 30th October 1886	59,85,281
Silver received during the week	14,69,890
	74,55,171
New coin paid during the week	11,00,500
	63,54,671
Silver belonging to private individuals	14,42,497
	77,97,168
Last week	75,14,725

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:—So far as Fours are concerned the market during the early part of the week was very steady if not active, and prices ranged between Rs. 97¾ and ⅞ for amounts, touching Rs. 98 to 1-16 for small sums. Yesterday and to-day, however, a downward tendency has been apparent, and we close at Rs. 97 11-16. Fours-and-a-half have never been firm, and from Rs. 101½ have receded to Rs. 101¼, which is the closing price.

SHARES.—A better tone has ruled the market of late, and although anything approaching strength or even speculative activity is still absent there can be no doubt that weakness has given way to steadiness. The improvement has been most noticeable in Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares, which have recovered Rs. 270 in first issue and Rs. 80 in second issue. This no doubt is largely due to the more reassuring character of the advices from Burma of late, but a good deal is also due to the general state of the market. *Spinning and Weaving Mills*, with few exceptions, have improved in value. The chief rise has been in Madras United of Rs. 100, but in Morarjee Goculdass there is an advance of Rs. 35, in Central India Rs. 30, in Khatao Muckonjee Rs. 17½, Framjee Petit and Queen Rs. 15, Bombay United and Empress Rs. 10, Connaught Rs. 7½, Coorla, Gordon, Hindustan, Jewraz Balloo, Manockjee Petit and Ripon Rs. 5. People of India have declined Rs. 42½, National and Bombay Rs. 40 and Berar Manufacturing Rs. 30, but for these reductions special causes exist outside of the general condition of the industry, which now and for some time past has been very satisfactory. *Press* Companies are irregular. Albert of Kurrachee and East India have advanced Rs. 30, Fort Press Rs. 25 and Mofussil Rs. 15; on the other hand we reduce our quotations Rs. 100 for Volkarts, Rs. 45 for Sind, and Rs. 25 for French Press. *Banks* remain without quotable change, Bank of Bombay's at Rs. 725, National's at Rs. 112, and Agra's at Rs. 125. In the *Miscellaneous* list Bombay Ice Company have advanced Rs. 5 and Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mine Rs. 2½. Flour Mills are unchanged, Bombay at Rs. 70 premium, Bapty Bros. at Rs. 55, Western India Rs. 25 and Royal at Rs. 8 per share discount.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—For a day or two after last mail left the position of Exchange enabled a considerable extent of indent and firm offer business to go through and a moderate off-take was also maintained from the bazaar at occasionally slightly easier prices. The collapse in the Rupee, however, which has taken place yesterday and to-day, has just reversed the position; forward business has come to a standstill, while spot goods are held with greater firmness, which of course means a smaller extent of transactions. Altogether, however, the week has been fully up to the average for the time of year, the clearances from the bazaar being estimated at about 4,000 packages. Stocks, no doubt, are large, and for a time may increase somewhat, but the general tone nevertheless is steady and confident, with every appearance of the season being more prolonged than usual.

For *local-made goods* a fair demand prevails, the sales being put at about 3,000 packages, and prices are maintained on the level of about As. 7 to As. 7½ per lb. for T. Cloths, As. 7 to As. 7¼ per lb. for Longcloths.

TWIST:—Imported Yarns we call quiet at former prices. For Bombay Spinnings the market is slightly weaker, owing to a less active enquiry from China, and the sales during the week are not put down at over 2,000 bales. The following are to-day's quotations:—

	Mule.	Water.
Twist .....No.	6s ... 5 3-16 ...	...
" ..... "	8s	... ...
" ..... "	10s ... 5 5-16 to 6 ...	...
" ..... "	16s ... 5⅞ to 6¼ ...	...
" ..... "	20s ... 6¼ " 6⅝	...6 3-16 to 6⅝
" ..... "	24s ... 6¾	...6¾
" ..... "	30s ... 7 " 7¼	...7⅛ to 7⅜

METALS:—*Copper*—Although steadier somewhat at the close, the market has been weak, and prices are about As. 8 per cwt lower, both on the spot and to arrive, Braziers in bundles being quoted at Rs. 33½ to Rs. 34 per cwt. For *Yellow Metal* the tone is also weaker and prices lower by about 4 annas per cwt., Braziers on the spot being now Rs. 26¾ to Rs. 27 per cwt. *Iron* is unaltered throughout and fairly steady.

COALS are quiet but steady. We hear of about 1,500 tons Powell Duffryn Cardiff, November-December shipment, having been sold at Rs. 15½, and January-February Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 15 per ton alongside to arrive.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—In the first instance higher Exchange and afterwards weaker Home accounts induced a downward tendency in Rupee prices, which has been arrested to-day by the fall in Exchange, but on the average, our rates are about Rs. 2 per candy lower on the week in everything except Bengals, which have given way about Rs. 4. The cause of the special decline in the latter has been the free Arrivals for which the enquiry has been comparatively limited, owing to the bulk of the forward sales on the Home side, having been for more distant shipment. Up to date we estimate the Receipts [of new Cotton at about 30,300 bales, made up as follows:—

Bengals	16,000 bales.
Khandeish	6,500 "
Berar	6,000 "
Hinguughaut	1,800 "

These figures, small as they may seem against the large Arrivals at the American ports at present, are nevertheless, unusually large for this period of the year, and make it evident, that so far as Bengals and Oomras are concerned, we have an unusually early crop to deal with, whatever the quantity may be. Nor on that score are we inclined to form an adverse estimate. The Natives have once or twice during the week circulated reports of damage from unseasonable hot winds in the Bhownugger and Mowa districts, but the Chamber of Commerce reports by telegraph to-day, say nothing of that; on the contrary, the general report is that the crop could scarcely look better. Without attempting as yet to put any estimate into figures, we should say that present appearances point to a yield well over last season.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	20,103	12,507	8,602
Since 1st January	1,449,827	1,031,238	1,580,759
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	2,879	1,198	443
Since 1st January	1,010,992	692,464	1,168,964
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	961	1,291	812
Since 1st January	51,822	59,167	96,302

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Crop—			
Omra, F. G. F.	Ready	Rs. 163 =	3 11-16d.
Dhollera, Good	do.	" 170 =	3 27-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	" 181 =	4 3-32d.
Westerns, F. G.	do	" 163 =	3 11-16d.
New Crop—			
Bengal, Fine,	do,	162 =	3 21-32d.
Do. F. G.	do.	" 151 =	3 7-16d.
Do. Good	do.	" 143 =	3d.
Omra, Fine (Staple)	March	" 190 =	4 5-16d.
Do. F. G.	do.	" 181 =	4d.
Do. Good	do.	" 175 =	4d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	" 167 =	3 13-16d.
Khandeish, Good	January	" 172 =	315-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	" 165 =	3 25-32d.
Dhollera, Fine,	April	" 18 =	4 9-32d.
Do. F. G.	do.	" 181 =	4d.
Do. Good	do.	" 174 =	4 31-32d.
Broach, Good	March	" 204 =	4d.
Do. Fine	do,	" 209 =	4 23-32.

WHEAT.—To begin with an exceedingly slow market prevailed larger arrivals making sellers a trifle more willing to do business while exporters were checked by high Exchange. The alteration which has come over the position in the latter respect however have induced greater firmness yesterday and to-day and on the week we quote an advance of a half to one anna per cwt. in Soft Wheat, As. 1½ to As. 2 in Hard. Arrivals it will be observed are more liberal and reports regarding the new crop are generally satisfactory. We quote to-day:—

White Pessy, No. 1	Ready	Rs. 4-6-6	per cwt.
Laskari, No. 1	"	4-11-0	"
Khatha (Hard Red), fine	"	3-14-0	"
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	"	4- 3-0	"
Delhi White	"	4- 2-0	"
Do. Red	"	4- 1-3	"
Hard Yellow Khandwa	"	4-14-3	"

SEEDS.—Of *Linseed* there is little coming in and business is quite restricted. Prices have receded to Rs. 6-7½ per cwt and for ready Rs. 6-5 for new crop. *Rapeseed* is also dull at Rs. 6-0-6 for Old Yellow Guzerat. Of *Gingelly* arrivals are free but the extent of new business doing is limited. Prices have declined to Rs. 7 for Small White, but Mixed is still firm at Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the week	302,272	301,860	202,954
Since 1st Jan.	12,311,607	11,057,670	7,503,148
Linseed—For the week	46,211	67,224	88,725
" Since 1st Jan.	3,639,099	5,041,243	4,14-,898
Rapeseed—For the week	26,179	13,973	26,357
" Since 1st Jan.	1,210,240	1,531,024	1,114,137
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	74,163	46,478	66,484
" Since 1st Jan.	1,199,401	1,110,911	963,015

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pot.	112xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	970xd.
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
ellary	820	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
reul's Cawapore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	" 12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,700
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	405
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	490
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	405xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1200xd.
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	585
Volkart Press Co	460	1,000	1,000	Rs 90	9

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	875
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	165 / 115
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 18	143
Bapty Co., Ld.	825	200	165	Rs. 20	111
Barton & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	10 3-p.c.	
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c.	14
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.c.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	220
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	114
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,625
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	6:0
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	6 p.c.	104½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	12
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	—	100
copper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	77
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	100	100	..	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	322
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.c.	88
Meghanbari Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	..	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	3 p. s	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	297½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 8	101
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		55xd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,300	25	25	Rs.	7½xd
Tressider & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,120
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs.	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 c	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		197½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-7-6
Carolus	" 254
Mexican Dollars	" 222-8
Five-Franc Pieces	" 260
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	" 106-6
Gold Leaf	" 21-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 21-10
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 21-4
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 21-4
Pekin Gold Bars	" 21

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97 11-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	101¼
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	100¾
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	148
Paris Municipal Loan	208
Port Trust Bonds	93½

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3-4 GENERAL SUMMARY.
5-6 TELEGRAMS.
6-7 The Viceroy and the Poona Addresses.
8 The Viceroy at the Caves of Ellora—The Viceroy's Tour—The Governor's Tour—The Kingcraft of Love—Two Days with H. H. the Rao of Cutch's Foxhounds.
9 Judicial Affairs in the Berars—MILITARY—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Departure of Sir William Wedderburn.
10 The Cyclone—Entertainment to the Rao of Cutch—The Bombay Choral Festival—Dramatic Entertainment at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute—Bombay Town Council—Change of Misappropriation.
11 Toda Giras Allowances in the Bombay Presidency—The Native Press on Lord Dufferin's Speech at Poona.
12 Inauguration of the "Cercle Litteraire."—Fifth Criminal Sessions.
13 CORRESPONDENCE: The Star in the East—An Incident on the Railway—Sanitation at Ahmedabad.
14 Mr. Hunter 10½—SPORTING: The Hyderabad Races—Perjury by a Banker.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: Lord Dufferin and the Bengali Press—Prospects and Retrospects in Burma.
16 LEADING ARTICLE: The Defences of Bombay.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Deccan College—Fines and Imprisonment.
18 LEADING ARTICLE: Cycling and Soldiering—Crop Prospects in India—The Operations in Upper Burma—The Shooting Case at Jaba hu.
19 BENGAL—MADRAS—BURMA—MISCELLANEOUS—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Punjab Government Orders.
20 Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders.
21-22-23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY, accompanied by the Military and Private Secretaries, Surgeon Major L. A. IRVING, and Captains A. PHAYRE and L. HERBERT, Aides-de-Camp, will leave Bombay for Kathiawar at 8-35 p.m., Madras Time on THURSDAY, 2nd December 1886. Telegrams, letters, &c., for delivery to members of the party WHILE ON TOUR may be addressed "His Excellency the Governor's Camp" without the addition of any post-town. Parcels, packets, &c., of which the immediate delivery is not necessary, should be addressed "Private Secretary's Office, Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay."

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, 25th November, 1886.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD

IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.

SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CUMMING—November 24, at 2, Cumballa Hill, the wife of A E Cumming, Sind Commission, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LANE—November 1, at Quetta, the wife of Major Moore Lane, A P D, of a daughter.

SULLIVAN—November 21, at Nellore, the wife of W J A Sullivan, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRETHERTON—CAMPBELL—November 18, at St John's Church, Peshawur, by the Rev C A Gillmore, assisted by the Rev W Jukes, George Howard Bretherton, Lieutenant, Q O Corps of Guides, to Katherine Murray, eldest daughter of Colonel R D Campbell, 30th Punjab Infantry.

GREENHILL—PERMAN—November 20, at Saint Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon Atlay, Edward Fowler Greenhill, M R C S, L R C P, of 3, Russell Street, Calcutta, to Florence Ellen, second daughter of Thomas Perman, of Stoke Newington, London.

HEIMPEL—GRUBER—November 20, at the Lutheran Mission Church, Madras, by the Rev R Hardmann, Fritz Heimpel, Dindigul, to Ida, second daughter of the late Heinrich Gruber, of Lindau, Bavaria.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1886.

THE "Statements Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India" are least valuable when, like one printed as a Parliamentary Return last month, they cover no longer period than a year. The mills of administrative and of social evolution grind so slowly that not much in the way of either moral or material progress can be shown in the records of one short twelve months. Mr. Cotton's quinquennial view last year, though it had defects which his critics were not slow to point out, was more nearly like what such a work, if it is to be of any service ought to be, and it may be worth while for the Government of India to consider whether it would not be better to discontinue the issue of these annual statements, and content themselves with reviewing the progress of the country at longer intervals. A comparison of one year with the year immediately preceding is often as likely as not to lead to false inferences, and at the best is of doubtful value for purposes of instruction. That interesting matter can be found in an incidental way, however, in these annual statements is true enough. We are, for example, pathetically reminded of a vanished project by the entry, under the head of legislation, of Bombay Act II. of 1885 "to sanction certain arrangements for holding an International Exhibition at Bombay." But we are reminded in many ways of the risk of drawing general conclusions from the narrow set of premises that a report like this can afford. As a sample of the variability exhibited in the data with which the observer of Indian affairs has to deal, there is the Punjab, with an unproductive excise revenue during the year 1884-85, attributed to the fact that the year was inauspicious for Hindu marriages; while in the same year the North-West Provinces gave a larger excise return than usual, the year being in those provinces regarded as auspicious for marriage. The excise returns, which in most countries are as effective indicators of the habits as of the material condition of the people, will doubtless be turned to for information's sake by those who, like our correspondent yesterday, are concerned lest the people of India should add intemperance to their still somewhat limited catalogue of vices. We are reminded in this statement of the moral progress of India of the fact, which certainly denotes no progress, that there has of late years been a considerable increase in the consumption of country spirits in Bengal, which is attributed by a Commission specially appointed to inquire into it partly to social, moral, and religious changes among the people. In the Bombay Presidency the salient fact in connection with excise during the year 1884-85 was its excess by forty-four per cent. over the average of the previous five years, a fact for which there are other ways of accounting than by assuming a growth of intemperance on this side of India. Closely allied with this question of an alleged growth of intemperance in India is that of the increase apprehended some years ago in the consumption of opium in Burma. As it is an essential feature of our opium policy to tax the Chinese, and not our own subjects, it is satisfactory to find that owing mainly to the measures taken five years ago there has been a decrease in the use of opium in the province of twenty-two per cent.

Some of the chapters in the return are stereotyped reproductions of matter which savours greatly of the *Gazetteer*. That on the native States is an instance of this kind of reporting, though it has passages which have something of the freshness of a present day record. There is some strong writing, for example, to the address of the rulers of Gwalior and Indore, of whose States it is said that they are exactly those in which the rulers spent least on administration, and most neglect all those requirements which are specially associated with progress and civilization. "They make hardly any provision for education, sanitation, or public works, and in other respects too, show little regard for their people. The view that the people have rights is not one which is yet perceived by the absolute rulers of these States." But since these words were written other men have come to the throne in both States, and the new Holkar has made a good beginning by abolishing transit dues. Yet stronger are the rebukes which are passed upon the States of Central India for their tolerance of dacoity as a set-off against which the officials of these provinces upon whom the rebuke directly falls will doubtless set off the confession which the Government of India make elsewhere that all attempts to capture the notorious dacoit Tantia Bhil were unsuccessful, and that the number of robberies increased. The Central India Agency however has praise as well as censure to bestow. The paragraph which is devoted to the State of Rewah is the most eulogistic in the chapter. "With its nobles and people alike content, and with all the signs of growing prosperity, this State shows a marked contrast with its own condition a few years ago under a careless and resolute Prince." The picture is pleasant, but we had been prepared for it by the detailed account of the progress of Rewah to which currency was given some months ago. Progress, too, is noted in the case of the Rajputana State of Meywar, where on the Maharana dying no such inclination for *sati* was shown by the ladies of his zenana as was displayed when his predecessor died in 1874 and where instead of honouring the dead rajah's memory by feeding the Brahmins, two lakhs were laid aside for schools and dispensaries bearing his name. As a whole, indeed, the Rajputana States present a satisfactory record, political and financial. In the paragraph relating to the native States subordinate to the Government of Bombay mention is made of the installations of the Rao of Cutch and the Thakor of Gondal; of the satisfaction caused among the Kattiawar States by the appointment of the Thakor of Limdi to the Legislative Council; and of the striking display of loyalty made by the Kattiawar Chiefs in the generous and cheerful help they afforded to the Government in procuring and equipping animals for service on the North-West frontier. The unfitness of the Sir Desai of Sawantwadi for installation is named as necessitating the continued administration of his State by the Government; the next report may tell us a better tale, unless indeed the young Chief, who is still in England, has learnt nothing by foreign travel.

The revenue history of the year, so far as the Bombay Presidency was concerned, was eventful only for its activity in survey and assessment operations, the villages assessed, 672, being half as many again as in the previous year. In the South Mahratta Country alone original or revised settlements were introduced into nearly four hundred villages. The revenue was easily collected, and few remissions were made. It will not escape notice, however, that the circumstance has become familiar enough by this time, that in the Bombay Presidency little advantage was taken of the system of *takavi* advances, except in the Belgaum district, where, it is explained, the rules enjoyed a wider publicity. If publicity is all that is required to bring these advances into favour they should be more freely resorted to even in this Presidency, where hitherto they have been almost a dead letter. In Oudh there was a very large increase in the number of advances made under the Takavi Acts, and it may be hoped that the example set by the province will be followed in Western India. The same year, however, which witnessed this gratifying state of things in "the Garden of India" witnessed also the termination of an experiment which, though from the first interesting, was never promising—the experiment of State Agricultural banks. The moral drawn from the experiment is that to be carried out efficiently on a large scale it would require too large a share of the attention and time of the officials. Unofficial help is the only alternative, but people practically acquainted with banking in the mofussil say that this is just what it is impossible to secure. The year covered by this report was an important one in the history of local self-government in India, for in most provinces elections were held for the first time under the new and more popular system of local self-government. But it would be placing too high a value upon a year's experience to endeavour to deduce from it any general conclusion as to the growth of the community in the arts of government, and in that respect, as in others, the value of this report as an indication of the moral and material progress of India is strictly limited.

GENERAL KAULBARS wants to see the Sultan. If this should meet the eye of the Sultan, or of any one loyally attached to his Majesty's person, we strongly urge him not to admit the Russian envoy to an audience without first of all making sure that it is not for kidnapping purposes that the interview is sought. General Kaulbars is of course an honourable man, as are all the partizans of Russia who have done *puja* to the Divine Figure from the North in recent days in Bulgaria. But it seems to be quite within the mission of honourable men in Russian service in these days to lay hands upon even the Lord's Anointed if a physical seizure of the Lord's Anointed is necessary to enlarge the bounds of Russian power. Besides the Gildiz Kiosk is very near the water's edge, and it might not be without danger for his Majesty to promenade in the grounds of that famous palace with General Kaulbars for a companion. The least precaution that the Sultan should take is to bolt and bar every door behind the General, to watch his every movement from the minute of his arrival in Constantinople, and perhaps to search his luggage to see that gags, knuckle dusters, and other undiplomatic appliances for the attainment of diplomatic success are far from him. Let him have a care that no suspicious looking yachts are cruising about in the neighbourhood of Gildiz Kiosk, and above all things let him not accept any invitation to an afternoon sail on the Bosphorus, which to a cautious person would seem, under the circumstances, to be a veritable voyage to Auticyra. The safer plan, of course, would be for his Majesty to be not at home to General Kaulbars; if, however, the Sultan's good nature should prevail over his caution let him, generally speaking, look after the spoons, and be prepared, at a moment's notice, for turning the key on his visitor. What there is for General Kaulbars to do at Constantinople that could not as well be done by M. Nelidoff, the regular Russian Ambassador in that capital, can only be guessed. M. Nelidoff is generally deemed to have accomplished with a reasonable amount of success the purpose set before him. He has bribed the Porte right and left, so that there is believed to be no single official of eminence who has not been won over to the Russian interest. He has persuaded the Sultan that poor Prince Alexander is wickedness incarnate and that the Czar is the natural ally and friend of Turkey. What General Kaulbars can

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PORTE AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.

M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador here, has asked the Sultan to receive General Kaulbars in private audience. It is believed that he aims at securing the co-operation of Turkey in Bulgaria.

ITALY AND BULGARIA.

ROME, Nov. 24.

An Italian Green Book just published shows that Italy all along supported Prince Alexander until he abdicated, and the Regency after he abdicated. Italy, while admitting the claim of Russia to special influence in Bulgaria, deprecates Russia delaying the settlement of the question at issue.

THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

All the Powers, with the exception of England, have acquiesced in the candidacy of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia for the Bulgarian Throne. England desires to consult the Bulgarians in the matter before agreeing.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

An encounter took place yesterday between the Police and a gang of Moonlighters at Kerry, and after a brisk fusillade eight of the latter were captured.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

PARIS, Nov. 24.

The debate in the French Chambers on the Budget continues, and wrangling between the members of the Chamber and the Government respecting the proposed reductions in expenditure is of daily occurrence.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

A portion of the Paris papers are reviving the controversy respecting the English occupation of Egypt.

TROOPSHIP MOVEMENT.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 24.

H. M.'s Indian Troopship Serapis arrived here to-day from Bombay.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. yesterday; and the s.s. Mirzapore, for Colombo and Calcutta, at 7 a.m. this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 25.

The s.s. Ravenna, which left Bombay with the Homeward English mails on the 19th inst., arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day.

THE VICEROY AT AHMEDNUGGUR AND AURUNGABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 25.

The Viceroy on the way to Hyderabad received an address at Ahmednuggur, to which he replied as follows:—

"I beg to return you my warm thanks for the princely reception you have prepared for me. It is indeed a great regret to me that I am not able to visit your ancient and interesting city. It is one of those sacrifices which I am constantly called upon to make during my tours, in order that I may fulfil within the limited space of time at my disposal my general programme. Perhaps, however, on some future occasion I may be more fortunate. I am glad to see you refer with proper pride to those municipal institutions with which you have been endowed, and I can assure you that no circumstance can give me greater pleasure than to recognise in such places as this that the liberality of the Indian Government has not been misapplied, and that the intelligence, public spirit, and loyalty of the citizens under them worthy of the boon which has been thus freely bestowed upon them. Depend upon it, you cannot serve your country, the interests of those whom you represent, or the Empire at large, more effectually than by proving yourselves capable administrators of the important trust confided to you. I have on so many occasions had opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the importance of higher as well as technical education that I need not say more on either of those two heads. I am glad to think that, however great, powerful and famous was your city in former days, the industrial energies of its present inhabitants have already obtained for it an important place as one of the chief centres of industry in her Majesty's Indian dominions, and I cannot better conclude this short expression of my thanks than by assuring you that nothing will ever give me greater pleasure than to hear of your increasing and expanding prosperity."

The following was Lord Dufferin's reply to the address of the Aurungabad Municipality:—

"I beg to thank you in my own name and that of Lady Dufferin for the cordial welcome we have received here, and we have to request that you will convey our thanks to your fellow-citizens. In the whole range of Indian history there is perhaps no character more interesting than the Emperor Aurungzebe, and it affords me special satisfaction to have the opportunity of visiting this ancient and illustrious city with which his name is so intimately associated. I have just come, as you are aware, from the cave temples of Ellora, in which Indian artistic genius in legendary times has left a permanent monument of the ancient religious faiths of your ancestors. I now find myself amidst the more modern edifices in which the same artistic genius, after the lapse of centuries, has again exerted itself to perpetuate the memory of a great political epoch. The political circumstances of that epoch, like the busy religious life which surged during the long ages around the cave-temples, have become a thing of the historical past; but I am glad to find here in Aurungabad there is nothing of that silence and solitude which reign at Ellora. In the streets through which I drove last evening I could perceive everywhere signs of life and activity. If your city is no longer the favoured residence of an Emperor, whose vast resources gave him unlimited means for improving and beautifying it, it has at least the good fortune to possess citizens who are ready to devote themselves to such improvements as will be beneficial to the public health and to the general welfare with the limited means at their disposal; and I sincerely trust, with the approval and support of your enlightened Prince, these efforts may bring forth fruit abundantly. Though his Highness cannot, like Aurungzebe, live amongst you and favour you at the expense of other cities in his dominions, I have no doubt he will always look with benevolent sympathy on your laudable municipal exertions.

Ceremonial observances occupied the greater part of the Viceroy's time to-day.

The Nizam, who visited Lord Dufferin early this morning at the Residency, was received with honours similar to those paid to the Gaekwar.

Subsequently, the Minister and four of the principal Nobles had audience with the Governor General, whose return visit to the Nizam in the afternoon was made in State.

This evening a programme of sports was performed at the Mulkapet Race-course, in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin and a vast concourse of people. The Nizam took part in the tent-pegging contests, and, in taking a ring from the ground, was warmly applauded for his success. Elephant, camel and palanquin races were included in the programme. In the tug-of-war between an elephant and seventy men, the ropes broke, and the sepoys were sent sprawling.

To-night the whole city is to be grandly illuminated, miles of lights and transparencies are displayed, with the Char Minar in the centre. The city will be lit with electricity.

No arrangement has as yet been made as to the driffeences between the Nizam and the Minister. The Viceroy grants the Nizam a private interview on Saturday. The wildest speculation is rife in the meanwhile.

Mr. Arthur Crawford's visit is entirely unconnected with the political crisis. He returns to Poona on Saturday.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 25.

The Viceroy was to-night entertained at a grand benquet given by the Nizam at the Chor Mehila Palace. Lord Dufferin, in proposing the Nizam's health, said:—"In ancient days, when this part of the country was the theatre of war and general disturbance, the people and princes of Hyderabad were always friends and allies of the English nation. I am glad to think that during the epoch of tranquillity which has subsequently prevailed, those relations have ripened into a perfect community with mutual interests and political sympathy. His Highness is a young man, standing upon the threshhold of what I trust is destined to prove a happy and prosperous career. Indeed, I know of no situation in the world more enviable than that which is occupied by princes in India. Unlike the Chiefs of European States under the segis of the British Empire, they are secure from intervention from outside, and from rebellion within their boundaries, and as a consequence they are able to give all their time and attention to the noblest task which any human being can set itself, that is, to promote the happiness and prosperity of the many millions committed to their charge. Not only so, although such objects as these should be enough to satisfy the widest ambition and the highest aspiration that ever entered into the heart of man, they have the further satisfaction of knowing that they are certain of the support, sympathy and approval of their Sovereign, the Queen-Empress, and of the British Government, as well as of the Government of India. And I am happy to be able to say that the one thought and the one desire of the Government is to increase their prestige, and as far as possible the personal consideration which is due to them.

In conclusion, the Viceroy wished his Highness long life and a successful rule.

His Highness thanked the Viceroy for the toast, and proposed Lady Dufferin's health.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona arrived here yesterday evening, one day before the contract date.

SUEZ, Nov. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Paramatta arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ per cent. do.	75¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46 11-16

THE second entertainment in aid of the Widows Home at Byculla will be given by the young ladies of the Convent schools at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to-morrow evening at half-past eight. It will consist of the Cantata, "The Coronation of the Rose."

A MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY will assemble on Monday at the Fort Police Court, to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the s.s. Oorun during the late cyclone on the Coast.

DURING the period that Mr. T. H. Stewart is on special duty with the Public Service Commission, Mr. E. C. Ozanne will act as Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and Mr. J. A. Baines will act as Director of Agriculture, in addition to the duty of supervising the work under the Income-Tax Act in the mofussil.

"WHAT for is this wilful misrepresentation?" asks the *Indian Mirror* of the *Pioneer*, which had forgotten that "this journal is written in English," and had called it a vernacular paper.

THE Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Government Pleader, Bombay High Court, is granted leave from the 19th prox., to enable him to proceed to Calcutta in order to take his seat as a member of the Supreme Legislative Council.

MR. J. MACPHERSON, barrister-at-law, has been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season report for the week ending the 23rd inst:—"Slight rain in parts of four districts. Reaping of kharif crops and rabi sowing completed in five districts and progressing elsewhere; late jowari and cotton crops slightly injured by excessive rain in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Fever in parts of thirteen, cattle-disease in parts of ten, and small-pox in parts of two districts.

THE new brooms of the Gwalior Durbar, says the Allahabad paper, seem to be doing their work well, and, among other projects of administration, are arranging to start public works throughout the State. Sir Lepel Griffin is helping them with advice and encouragement, and will probably be detained at Gwalior until the end of this month at least; after that he goes to Bhopal.

THE Finance Committee has been recently engaged in examining the officers of the High Court of Calcutta.

IT appears that the Bengal Government is strongly opposed to reductions in the Police Department which has been recommended by the Finance Commission. The two Deputy Inspector-Generalships are the only well-paid appointments open to officers of the force.

ALTHOUGH sanction was given some time ago for the erection of a new High Court in Madras, the financial position of the Government has put a stop to the project for the present. It has, therefore, been decided, as the present Court is not large enough, that additions are to be made to it, and plans and estimates have been submitted to the Judges. But even if these are approved, the work is not to be begun till the cold season of 1887.

IT appears that it is not at the recommendation of the Finance Committee that the Madras Board of Revenue is to be abolished. The subject has been under consideration for several years, and Sir Grant Duff, in a despatch to the Secretary of State some time ago, recommended its abolition. The reply from the Secretary of State has now been received, in which he has approved of the recommendations of the Madras Government, and the Board of Revenue will cease to exist from the end of the present year.

A TRAGIC affair occurred in the compound of General East's bungalow at Jubbulpore, on Saturday. It appears that Lance-Duffedar Asumtullah Khan, of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, had a *liaison* with the wife of a man who is now in Burma, with General East, and was in consequence reported to the military authorities, by whom he was ordered back to his regiment, he being at the time on orderly duty. On receiving this order, he was seized with a fit of revengeful passion and primed himself with intoxicating drugs preparatory to running amuck. He rushed into the kitchen of General East's bungalow with a drawn tulwar, and, finding the *Khitmutgar*, severed his head from his body with one stroke. He then made for the stables, and inflicted eight scalp wounds on the syce, ending by cutting his throat from ear to ear. He then went in search of the durzie, and, failing to find him, returned into the kitchen where he cut his own throat.

ALTHOUGH denying the reports of continual fighting between the Ghilzais and the Ameer's troops, the *Pioneer* admits that the situation in Afghanistan is undoubtedly serious. Mushk-i-Alam's son, who headed the revolt, has taken refuge in the Kakar country, and the rebellion is apparently, for the present, at an end. The regiments from Farah are not on their way to Kandahar. A small column has left the latter city to punish the Hatak Ghilzais near Kalat-i-Ghilzai, who took advantage of the disturbances to turn out their Governor. The post has resumed working between Kabul and Kandahar, but the road is not yet considered safe by travellers. The situation for the moment, therefore, has greatly improved; but the outbreak has revealed the extent to which disaffection prevails in Afghanistan and the dangers which still surround the position of the Amir.

A DESPATCH from the Secretary of State to H. E. the Governor in Council, intimates that the following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bombay Civil Service:—Messrs. John Newman Harden, George Carmichael, Arthur Rivers Bonus, William Didsbury Shephard, Edward Millard Pratt, and Hamilton Law Harvey.

A SIALKOT correspondent telegraphs to the Lahore paper that Mr. Plowden, Resident of Kashmir, has proceeded to Jummoo, and that it is stated the object of his journey thither is to try the case in which a visitor, Mr. Knight by name, stands charged with accidentally shooting a native. Mr. Knight, it will be remembered, was permitted to leave Cashmere on condition of reporting his address from time to time, in order that he might be summoned to Jummoo when necessary. The affair, which appears to have been the result of an accident, occurred in a bear-shooting expedition, when Mr. Knight fired into the bushes on seeing something move, and killed a beater.

THE East Indian and Military Roman Catholic orphanages of Madras are hampered in their operations by want of funds. They contain 314 orphans, classified as follows:—"The number of military orphans for whom a subsistence allowance of Rs. 7 a month is received from Government is 14,—the number of boarders, who are paid for in full by parents or guardians, is 12,—and the average number paid for in full, by partial contributions, is 10,—thus leaving 278 orphans dependent on the general public and the Government. After deducting the number of children (82 boys and 99 girls), who at present draw a moisty of the cost of feeding from Government, there still remain 97 orphans, who are destitute and dependent on the Mission, and on public charity for their entire support and education." The income in the year under report wes Rs. 18,742 (including Rs. 1,954 from parents and guardians of certain boarders), and the expenditure was Rs. 19,774, so that there was a balance against the institution of Rs. 1,031, which brought the accumulated deficit up to Rs. 8,669. Only Rs. 60 was contributed towards the support of the Orphanages by the Army, though 90 of the children are the orphans of military pensioners. The Maharajah of Vizianagram made a donation of Rs. 300 towards the support of these institutions; but only Rs. 882 were collected from the middle class of the Roman Catholic community of the city and suburbs. Rs. 106 came from a charitable bequest, Rs. 1,050 were received from Protestant and native gentlemen of the Presidency, and Rs. 1,884 from Roman Catholics in the higher walks of life, thus making a total of Rs. 3,922, received in all for the support of these institutions during the past year.

THE education of minor proprietors of estates under the Court of Wards since the abolition of the Wards' Institute in Calcutta has been carried on either in their own houses under private tutors, or at the Government schools and colleges at the head-quarters of the division. In nearly all cases, especially where the wards are at college or school, their progress has been satisfactory, the necessary care having been bestowed upon them by the divisional and district officers. Three black sheep, however, are to be found in Orissa, whose backwardness and indolence in their studies are said to require the consideration of the local authorities. It is suggested that, with the facilities of communication which now exist throughout India, the wards might be benefited by travelling in various parts of the country under the charge of their tutors. The Lieutenant-Governor also directs that every effort should be made to encourage a taste for athletic exercises.

METEORS are frequently seen at this time of the year. But one of exceptional brilliancy was observed in Madras on Saturday evening. Mr. R. Bruce Foote, who writes from Camp Hirahal, Bellary District, describes it as follows:—"I had the good fortune yesterday evening (Saturday) to see a splendid meteor, of great size and brilliancy, shoot across the northern sky. It went eastward at an immense pace, and burst all too soon. It was brilliantly white and dazzling, with a faint blush of green at its apex just before it burst, noiselessly. No luminous trail lingered after the explosion. I first caught sight of it over the peak of the Bellary copper mountain, at an elevation of about thirty degrees over the horizon, and it curved downward fully five degrees in its very short easterly course before bursting. Time 6-15 p.m. by railway time. The evening glow was strong, and no stars were visible in that quarter for some minutes afterwards. My position was close to the 12th milestone S. S. W. of Bellary, on the Bangalore road."

MR. WILLIAM WOTTON, solicitor at Hongkong, has been decorated by his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, with the rank of Military Knight of the Order of Christ, for valuable services rendered by him of that country.

THE charge on which Juggi Lal, of the important banking firm of Baijnath, Ramnath of Cawnpore and a shareholder in a Cotton Ginning Company at that town, was tried, convicted and sentened to three months' rigorous imprisonment, arose out of the proceedings connected with the settlement of the list of contributories, in the course of the hearing of the petitions presented for the winding-up of that company. The District Judge of Cawnpore, before whom the evidence of Juggi Lal was taken, considering that he had committed perjury in certain statements he made, sent him for trial to the Magisterial authorities. The Cantonment Magistrate of Cawnpore, who took cognizance of the case, put Juggi Lal on his trial on three statements, made by him during his examination before the District Judge. The statements, generally speaking, were to the effect that, after the general meeting of the Company held on May 24th, 1884, Juggi Lal had not seen one Charoo Chunder, that he had not sold him any share, and that he had not admitted the said purchase to certain witnesses for the prosecution on the 3rd of January 1886. The result of the defence made by Juggi Lal was that he had not sold any share to Charoo Chunder, that in any event there was no legal proof of such sale, and that he had not made any admission. On the 3rd of July, as alleged for the prosecution, the admissions sought to be proved against him could not support his conviction legally. Juggi Lal has been convicted on the first two heads of the charge, and acquitted on the third. From this conviction an appeal has been preferred to the District Judge of Cawnpore, and Juggi Lal has been released pending the appeal.

ACCORDING to present opinion, the Waler is the best horse for campaigning and hard work anywhere. This is the experience of the Afghan Boundary Commission, that for a short campaign of a month or so, in a strange and difficult country, the stud-bred is better than the Waler; but after two months have passed, and the Waler gets hardened to his conditions, he leaves the stud-bred daily further and further behind in spirit, strength, and condition.

MR. T. STEVENS, the American bicyclist, has safely reached the city of Shiu Chau Fu, in the north of the province of Kwangtung in China. After leaving Canton, he journeyed on his machine for four days, alternately riding and dragging the bicycle, but finding the roads unsuitable he at last engaged a small boat and continued the journey by water. He reports that he has met with no opposition whatever. Great curiosity was manifested in his bicycle.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT.-COL. TRUEMAN, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, has been allowed two months' privilege leave.

THE services of Lieut. A. H. G. Kemball, S. C., 29th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

LIEUT J. W. Gordon, S. C., has been promoted.

MR. F. W. ENGLISH has been given a lieutenant's commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUT L. G. MATHIAS (1st West Riding Regiment), 9th Bombay Infantry, and Lieut. H. L. Talbot (1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers), 3rd Bombay Infantry, have been admitted to the Staff Corps.

THE services of Surgeon A. F. Sargent, Indian Medical Service, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE following appointments have been made:—

14th Sikhs: Lieutenant H. A. Coddington, a direct probationer, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

44th Regiment, Goorkha Light Infantry: Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley, from the 4th Bengal Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant H. O'Donnell, seconded.

17th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant J. C. Sutherland, attached to the Regiment, to be permanent Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant H. D. Daly, whose appointment has been can celled.

45th Sikhs: Lieutenant J. E. Waterfield, from the 29th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

3rd Punjab Cavalry: Lieutenant L. S. H Baker to be Adjutant, and Lieutenant F. O. Anderson to be permanent Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Inglis, appointed to the Civil Department.

2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas: Surgeon J. Duncan to the permanent medical charge of the regiment.

The following officers have been appointed to the Burma Field Force for special service:—

Major W. Clark, Oxfordshire Light Infautry; Captain J. W. Dunlop, R. A.: Captain T. D. Pilcher, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieutenant K. Chesney, 18th Bengal Lancers; and Lieutenant W. H. M. Lowe, 7th Dragoon Guards.

THE *STAR IN THE EAST*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since my last letter was written the author of the *Star in the East* has kindly sent me a copy of his rather bulky *apologia* addressed to the Editor of the *Times of India*, with the hope, it may be, of killing two critics with one stone. What the *Times of India* may have said about his pamphlet I do not know; but his reply, as I suppose he designs it to be, is cast in a form which for many reasons is not, I think, controversially effective. It appears to be partly a vindication of his motives in writing his pamphlets, which I have not criticised, whatever others may have done, and partly a re-assertion of their fundamental propositions and dark forecasts without further support, so far as I can see, but some dubious analogies drawn from French history. I am rather surprised that so intelligent a writer should fail to see what slight relevancy most of these analogies really possess; or again how strictly limited is the service which even the closest historical analogies can render us in discussions like the present. On these points I should like to say a few words. It is wholly inaccurate I conceive to represent, as the writer does, the moving power in the French revolution to have been forty or fifty millions of starving *sans culottes*. It is beyond dispute that the condition of the proletariate during the reign of Louis XVI., though deplorable enough in some parts of France, was better than it had been in the first half of the eighteenth century, and was slowly but steadily improving. Neither is it true that the governing classes in France were on principle opposed to all reform. There had never been a time when those classes were more ready to accept new ideas, and venture on untried experiments, than they were then, and the precipitate changes in the administrative machinery of France which were introduced three years before the meeting of the States-General, certainly did something towards hastening the impending catastrophe. It is also now known to all careful historical students that the immense majority of the French people had only a negative part in the Revolution, the part that is, of people who from want of experience and the habit of combination suffered a minority, numerically insignificant, but strong by fanaticism and union, to shake society to its foundation, and destroy much which most Frenchmen would have preferred to retain. But nothing of this kind could clearly have happened if the aristocracy and monarchy in France had not wholly lost the capacity to govern, and almost even faith in themselves. Destitute alike of insight, of energy, of capacity, and will, they resembled corrupted organs in the human body which have ceased to serve the purposes for which they were designed, and augment the disorders from which the whole frame suffers. It is the great defect of Burke's famous and instructive book on the French Revolution that he did not see this side of the question, and accordingly attributes all the events which so profoundly moved him to false philosophy or deliberate perversity. No writer has rendered greater services to political thought than Burke by his analysis of the causes which made the Revolution politically so abortive, and his exposure of the blighting fallacies of Jacobinism; but his book would have possessed a far higher value if it had contained an equally searching analysis of the causes which made such a Revolution possible, which produced in short the soil and atmosphere in which Jacobinism found its appropriate home. From Burke's treatise many Englishmen deduced the conclusion that intellectual liberty was in itself an evil, and political reform always dangerous. The prevalence of these ideas did something towards making Revolution possible in England, and so far favoured the very cause against which Burke had thrown all the energy of his nature, and all the resources of his intellect.

The analogies between the old French monarchy and society and modern India are not in my opinion very exact or of much service in the elucidation of Indian problems. I think I have shown that the facts about France are not altogether as our author assumes them to be; and I do not believe that the Indian proletariate is in as miserable a condition or as desperate a mood as he wishes us to believe. Again, I do not believe that the Indian Government and the ruling race are so helpless and effete as the monarch and nobles of France were then; or so incapable of understanding the conditions on which their own power depends. I see nothing but the faint beginnings, and that only among a small section of the population, of that equality of conditions and uniformity of ideas which was so observable in France in the eighteenth century; and few sigus, if any, of that restless speculative activity which made France at that date the arbiter of the thoughts of Europe. I see everywhere the population of India profoundly separated by religious creeds and habits, and tribal distinctions, and more engaged with the thoughts and disputes which are connected with these matters than with any others outside the sphere of man's primary needs and efforts. Rising above this vast amorphous mass I distinguish a small but growing body which finds in the English language and in the ideas drawn from European culture a bond of union, and the elements of a combination which a multitude of causes is daily strengthening, and which must eventually exercise a preponderating influence among the stationary and almost passive survivals of the ancient Indian worlds. This is the picture of a society widely unlike that of France, so that even if we conceded to the writer that the condition of India was as bad and the government as much hated as he represents them to be, it would be precipitate to argue that what happened in France a hundred years ago must necessarily happen in India before the close of this century. There are of course some general truths and warnings which we may learn from French history as from any other; but our author's conclusion that we must at once introduce representative institutions into India or be prepared to perish in a world-shattering convulsion appears to me extravagantly irrational. I am prepared indeed to support some of his proposals on grounds which are common, I am glad to see, to us both; but I do so at the same time with a full consciousness that it is not by any means certain that the experiment will be so promptly and unquestionably successful as he assumes. In India we are surrounded by uncertainties, or rather by thick darkness, and it is quite possible that difficulties of a nature wholly unforeseen at present may be the consequences of the most carefully planned reforms. Mr. Gladstone's Irish legislation, inspired by the highest motives and guided by his unrivalled economical knowledge, affords a warning which less capable optimists would do well not to forget.

The author of the *The Star in the East* has had a far larger and more varied Indian experience than I have, and no one who knows him can doubt for a moment the sincerity of his motives or his genuine philanthropy. I think, however, that his imagination and sympathies are often only imperfectly controlled by his reason, and also, if I may say so without offence, that his hold on political science, and his equipment of historical knowledge, are not altogether what they might be. If he had written in his own name on the important questions raised in his pamphlets, and drawn his arguments direct from his own varied experience, he would have been at once more interesting and more pursuasive. As it is I am inclined to fear that his rhetorical and imaginative flights have rather hindered than helped the cause which he has so much at heart. In my next and I hope my last letter I shall show that there is after all nothing violent or revolutionary in the changes which he advocates, and that some of his arguments are of a kind which deserve attention and carry considerable weight. I have already explained that I was led to notice his pamphlet by invitations to do so from various friends, and because I had learned that 250 copies had been received in Poona alone for distribution. I hardly expect indeed that anything I have said will at once modify the judgments or expectations of those who accept *en bloc* the views which the pamphlet expresses, but I shall not be dissatisfied if these persons are disposed to give me a patient hearing, and can accustom themselves to the fact that all who desire reforms in the Indian administration are not prepared to press for them on the grounds which this writer has, I think, unfortunately sanctioned.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 24. W. WORDSWORTH.

ANOTHER EVENING PARTY TO THE RAO OF CUTCH.

A VERY pleasant evening party was given yesterday in honour of his Highness the Rao of Cutch at "Pabaney Villa," Breach Candy, by Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, a leading Khoja merchant, and secretary and agent to the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Mills. There was a large gathering of the Cutchee subjects of his Highness, and of representative Bombay citizens. The illumination of the bungalow and its pretty garden grounds was unique in its way. Several thousands of coloured lanterns and oil *buttees*, arranged in lines and curves, picked out the outlines of the entire *facade* of the building, while the garden grounds, illuminated with unbroken lines of *buttees*, were bathed in a mild yet twinkling effulgence. Seen from a distance, the illumination of the upper portion of the building presented an unusually interesting spectacle, especially the central portion, which displayed a blazing star. A band played a selection of music by the side of a very pretty parterre in the compound, in which sofas and chairs, with teapoys supporting massive candelabra, were arranged for the accommodation of those who wished to enjoy the cool evening air. The decorations of the reception-room and the ante-rooms were in keeping with the most approved modern fashion. Beautiful plants in foliage, in ornamental porcelain pots, were tastefully arranged in the passages, which were throughout carpetted with crimson cloth, and over the ornamental cornices of doors and windows of the reception and ante-rooms. All the arrangement for the illuminations and decorations had been skilfully organised by Messrs. Khakibhoy Pudumsey, who had employed an unusually large number of Chinese lauterns, which shone among the shrubbery and up among the branches of trees, and added to the general attractions of the spectacle. The visitors were received in the lower verandah by Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, and being led upstairs, were received at the entrance to the reception rooms by Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Mr. Peerbhoy K. Pudumsey, and others. A number of them, however, were content to sit on the ground-floor hall listening to the singing of a company of nautch-girls. Among those present were his Highness Aga Jenghi Shah, his Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Persian Consul General for India, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Messrs. F. D. Parker, G. Cotton, J. Alcock, N. Spencer, Mr. R. de Quadros, F. Raper, E. Edwardes, G. F. Johnson, J. Buchanan Dick, J. G. Hewett, A. G. Weschie, H. I. Chope, A. Tucker, M. A. Macaulay, Arnold Wright, Dr. Peechey and a few other ladies, Dr. Da Gama, Dr. John de Cunha, Messrs. Vundravandas Purhotumdas, Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, H. C. Ashburner, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadoor Goolam Mahomed Moonshee, Rev. Dhinjeebhoy Nowrojee, Messrs. Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandallawalla, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Nassarwanjee A. Wadia, D. N. Wadia, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Javerilal Umiashunker, Panalal Poonumchand, M. M. Munshi, Fazulbhoy Visram, Joomabhoy Laljee, Rahimtoola Khairaz, Suleman Abdool Wyed, Cumroodin Tyabjee, Nuzzer Mahomed Fatehali, J. A. Dalal, D. R. Chichgar, K. N. Kabrajee, Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Dinsha J. Parukh, D. D. Ghandee, Joseph Samuel, B. N. Servai, H. N. Vakil, Khimjee Jewa, Davedet Dannee, Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy, Rahmoo hai Allana, H. E. Allbless, Ghellabhai Haridas, Ibrahimjee Nooroodin, S. N. Cooper, Framjee D. Badhurjee, R. M. Patel, Virchund Dipchund, Runchordas Narotumdas-Rustom K. R. Cama, Bomonjee Perozsha, Furdonjee M. Banajee, Anandrao N. Wasudeo, Raojee V. J. Sunkerset, N. R. Ranina, Madhowdass Gokaldas Patcha, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Amiroodin Tyabjee, Manockjee Cursetjee, K. R. Cama, Gunpatrao Bhaskerjee, C. D. Naigamwalla, Vijbhoundas Atmaram, M. B. Cooper, D. P. Master, Ardasir Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Surgeon K. Nariman, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. P. M. Nicholson, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, &c.

At 9-30 p.m. his Highness the Rao arrived at the bungalow, and was cordially welcomed by Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim. His Highness was accompanied by his Dewan, Motilal Lalbhai, the Assistant Dewan Runchordas Ooderam, Mr. Mansukhram Soorujram, Rana Jalumsinghjee, and others. The Rao's party sat for a short time in the lower hall, and were then conducted into the upper reception-room. Here, on a temporary stage, the "dusky gems" of H. M. S. Briton went through a programme of music and dancing, jokes, conundrums, dialogues, &c., some of which proved very amusing. An adjournment was subsequently made to the refreshment *buffets* arranged in the ante-room; and the party broke up about midnight after the presentation of garlands and bouquets of flowers.

THE DISTRESS IN CHHATTISGURH.

THE correspondent who, writing from Nagpore a few days ago, gave an account of the reported distress in Chhattisgurh, sends the following additional particulars:—

The officiating Chief Commissioner, Mr. Fitzpatrick, C. S., arrived to-day, and personally takes in hand the measures of relief, and will probably tour through the distressed districts immediately—that is, after the substantive Chief Commissioner, Mr. Crosthwaite's arrival and departure for the Public Service Commission.

The merchants, contrary to all precedent, have been importing grain into Chhattisgurh—not the accustomed food of the people—but the jowar of Berar. Were this cereal in demand the distressed province could be flooded; but some experimental consignments sent to Raepore have been returned. To show you what has been the result of the introduction of the Nagpore-Chhattisgurh Railway, and its stoppage at its present terminus, the price of the staple food of the country used to be a few years back at Raepore 60 seers for one rupee; now 10 or 15 can only be obtained. Had this immense margin of profit gone to swell the gains of the agriculturists, the result would have been all that could have been desired; but it has not been so, and I have shown how the paltry increment accruing to them has been dissipated. Almost all the gains have gone to swell the already fat hoards of speculators.

The usual reserve quantity of grain in this town has stood at about 300,000 maunds, but it has fallen to less than 100,000, and even this quantity is not apparent. This town and the neighbouring one of Kamptee are *par excellence* the great emporiums of export and import, and the chief cereals of Chhattisgurh as of Berar are equal in demand for consumption and export. The merchants, as I have said, are importing food staples. Their reserve stocks, and whatever they can collect of wheat and rice, are rigidly held in stock, for prices are steadily on the increase, and the holders expect a rich return soon by local sale and by exportation of the necessary kinds to Chhattisgurh and the other distressed districts. I have heard a large grain merchant say that should the unfavourable signs of the wheat crop continue, arrangements must be made for the importation of this edible from Berar and even Bombay. The price is already equal to and in some cases higher here than in your markets. A further rise would meet the railway charge for transport. In the enormous grain marts of this city, which at this time in other years used to literally teem with vehicles and stores of grain for export, only a few vehicles from the country are to be seen daily, and the stores are minus.

Distressed people still flock through this city on foot, and crowds who by selling their all have acquired the means, travel by railway to more propitious parts. The wheat crop, which is now the only hope of parts of the people of Chhattisgurh—beyond the small stores of grain and the scanty crop of rice—for you must remember that only a fifth of the people grow this cereal, and almost totally for export—looks as if it would fail. The ground when the seed was sown had only sufficient moisture from recent rains, for the rains had held off for months before, to cause it to germinate. Now is the time for heavy falls of dew, which with the sodden ground, are alone necessary to the growth of this cereal. But the dews seem to be absorbed in the rarified atmosphere in descent, reverting back to the elevation of condensation, and do not as of old tear bestrew the earth to gladden it after. I do not see how the oil-seed crop, even if a full one, can in any measure, except very secondarily, stave off this scarcity.

If, then, a true case has been made out for the distress in Chhattisgurh and districts contiguous, and Government put in hand relief works at once and remunerate the operatives on a fairly liberal scale, not at all after the grim equivalent for work doled out in the great Deccan famine, the province may be expected to meet its land revenue, and only the most afflicted parts expect relief on this score. But the land settlement in the Central Provinces is of so unsatisfactory a nature that it would be a difficult matter indeed, in case of a remission of revenue, for the people interested to feel its benefit. The Malgoozars, on the whole are a tolerably wealthy body, and could pay the Government demands for years without distressing the cultivators, who, as a body, are poverty-stricken and deeply indebted. The land has been apportioned—unlike Assam and parts of Berar—to these Malgoozars and Patels something after the manner of an un-permanent settlement. That is, each village has been settled on the Malgoozar for a certain number of years at a certain rental—say a moiety of the gross *ostensible* revenue accrues to Government, and the other is the landlord's share, and the Malgoozar makes his own arrangements with the cultivators. The Government have instituted an official check, as they thought, on the landlords in the shape of an officer living on the spot to counteract their exacting ways. But these men, called mundirs, are paid from the proceeds of the lords of the soil, and, generally their relations, so, in the event of a remission of revenue by the Government, the agriculturists would remain in *statu quo ante*, and in the event of an increase to the Malgoozars' rent to Government—on a fresh settlement—the ryots' purses would not fail to be effected.

So considering all matters, the Government should at once open out relief works and demand their pound of flesh, open out an alternative and nearer route between the *Urbs Prima* and *Urbs Secunda*, and prevent even the possibility of a famine for all time occurring in the two similar cereal-producing granaries of this Empire by connecting them.

A crowd of emigrants from Pohnee, in the neighbouring district of Bhandara, who have been relieved by the private agency of relief I spoke of, are before me; they say that the rice crop in that district has completely failed. The jowari is better but not yet ripe. Why should not relief be at once afforded in that district?

Another correspondent takes a much less serious view of the outlook, and declares that there is no general scarcity. He says:—

The rainy season of this year was an irregular one; there was a long break from the end of September far into October, at the close of which the rains wound up with heavy thunder and lightning. The consequence is that we have begun late with our cold weather, and even now, towards the close of November, it is rather close at noontide. The scarcity at Raepore is not quite so serious an affair as some opine; but the authorities have their eyes well open to the state of the people there, and some ameliorating measures will doubtless be adopted should the price of food grains continue to rise. Judging from the reports of agricultural prospects, published weekly by the local Government, the crops throughout the province betoken fair harvests, and there is no apprehension of scarcity, generally speaking.

DEPARTURE OF H. M'S. TROOP-SHIP JUMNA.

THE following officers and men of the Dorsetshire Regiment, North Stafford shire Regiment, and the other miscellaneous regiments, leave per H. M.'s troo-ship Jumna, which sails to-day

Fellah for military training was not a thing to be made public, and therefore, whilst care was taken to veil the proceedings of the Recruiting Commission and its results, the authorities set about devising the measure now under discussion. The two original and principal points kept in view were to prevent the revenue being defrauded by false returns from the Sheikhs, and to allow the conscript to buy himself off legitimately in order to effect this; since it had been shown that he abhorred the Army, and that if he were forced to serve without chance of bribing, both he and the Sheikh would conspire secretly, and that if they could not effect their purpose quietly there was danger of serious disturbances.

But over and above these *desiderata*, the authorities promptly discovered an immediate prospect of encashing many thousands of pounds through the bedelieh, or exemption-money, and no time was lost in promulgating a decree to the effect that every conscript whose number was drawn might, on payment of forty pounds before coming up for examination, or fifty pounds after passing the Commission, free himself from service. It was also provided that any man already serving might buy himself off for one hundred pounds. From the point of view of the Ministry of France the results exceeded all expectations, and something over one hundred thousand pounds was encashed in the first six weeks, I believe. But from other standpoints the measure was severely criticised. In the first place it was stated that for an Army of ten thousand men it was absurd to recruit more than two thousand per annum for five years' service, and that at present conscripts were being drawn continously simply for the sake of making them pay the *bedelieh* into the Treasury, which had need of it. It was alleged that the measure was a pure financial expedient *in extremis* and that it was fraught with the greatest danger to the country, for every man on being drawn sold or mortgaged his land, or raised money at a high rate, in order to free himself; that the result of this was that all the small freeholders were disappearing, and their real property passing into the hands of Greeks and bankers, whilst the Army gained nothing, either in recruits or money.

Several of these criticisms are far too just and true to be pleasant. It is, no doubt, possible that during the last few months the conscription for all ages between nineteen and twenty-five, and on a scale which is entirely disproportionate to present needs, has been pushed to abuse. What has, in fact, happened, is that in order to procure ready money, of which it is in want, the Finance Department has pressed the recruiting for the next five years into the space of a few months. The defence set up is, in substance, that it matters very little to the Fellah whether he is drawn and pays now, or next year, or the year after, but that it matters a good deal to the Treasury to be able to tide over present emergencies. This line of argument is of dubious soundness, as the sudden strain upon the population is naturally more severe than if it were exercised over a longer interval. As to the fact of the Fellah selling his land to raise the necessary forty pounds, a double retort is ready. Firstly, during the five years he would be serving he would earn forty pounds, and being exempt he can still earn them and find himself at the end of the time no worse off than he was at the beginning. And, secondly, we have so much waste, yet cultivable land, to give away, our population is so small compared to our land, that it is rather a good thing than otherwise that the agriculturist should sell what he has already brought into a high state of fertility, and be planted elsewhere to begin again. In examining these two statements, however, we are bound to confess that they are rather specious. Whereas a Fellah in possession of forty pounds' worth of land and able to earn forty pounds in five years if taken for the Army and electing to serve will, at the expiration of his term, be still in possession of his acres, if he sells and works to the extent of forty pounds he will have to live upon nothing during those five years in order to enable him to buy back his land. And again, in theory, it may be well to say that the Government has unlimited land at its disposal, but up to the present there are no signs of squatting down upon it those Fellahs who have fallen from the dignity of landed proprietors to the status of serfs working on the estates of others. The question as to the hands into which all the land is passing is another grave one. It is, however, a rash asserti on and *petitio principii* to say, offhand that the Greeks are getting it all. Should it really be passing into the hands of foreigners exempt through the Capitulations from many of the regulations and burdens on landed property, the subject becomes a very serious one. But until the statistics asked for have come in it would be premature to take this for granted.

The real innate vice and politico-economical immorality of the measure are to be found in the fact that the money raised by the *bedelieh* is used for financial needs and not for the Army. In order to make the proceeding a sound and just one, the revenues of the *bedelieh* should undoubtedly be applied towards buying substitutes, or in providing a fund out of which payments should be made at the expiration of service to those who have given their five years. As the system is being now worked, it must be classed rather as a fiscal expedient than a financial measure. With their natural improvidence and dislike of the flag, the Fellaheen are delighted with it, but the grave consequences which seem likely to ensue during the next few years have drawn the attention of the Khedive and highest officials, both English and Egyptian, to the situation. Certainly the Army is not profiting, and the country is running a serious risk, in order that the Finance may find a few thousands more in its coffers during the present year. The query if the immediate gain justifies the means more strongly than the probable end condemns them is one which merits most careful consideration.

THE CAREER OF "DR. KEATINGE."

During the hearing of the charge of obtaining money by fraud preferred against the "Rev. Dr. Keatinge," the clerical impostor of Dublin, Mr. Coll read a long letter from the prisoner, giving an account of his career, of which the following are the principal portions:

"I was left, when 24, with the remnant of our estate, to the care of priests. I first studied at Stonyhurst, then at St. Michael's, at Brussels. I have always been fond of letters, and earned considerable distinction. I went to Rome, as all novices do, to complete my training at St. Andrea previous to taking the four vows. I was not sufficiently vigorous in health to withstand the terrible test to which neophytes are subjected, and I left the Order with the consent of my superiors. I resided as Latin translator and general secretary in the palace of Cardinal Pecof, of Perugia; he is now Pope Leo. XIII. Then I was engaged as chaplain and secretaty to Cardinal d'Andrea, and was created a D.D. by Pius IX., and Monsignore. You are probably aware that there was, from 1862 to 1868, a struggle going on in Rome against the temporal power. No one, who has not been personally acquainted with its monstrous claims, can estimate the intense animosity which it excited in all honest priests who valued personal chastity. The claimants for the relaxation of the odious yoke of celibacy numbered at least 20,000. This was the most urgent reform demanded, because it is so closely connected with the confessional. The latter had not only alienated all the male population of Rome, but had fostered domestic discords to such an extent that a husband dared not trust his wife, nor a father his child. The Cardinal d'Andrea put himself at the head of that large and responsible body who desired rather to reform the Papacy than overthrow it. But there was at the head of affairs one of the most unscrupulous men who probably ever lived, the very incarnation of subtlety and malice; this was Cardinal Antonelli; between him and Cardinal d'Andrea there was a life and death struggle in which, as the confidential friend of the latter, I had a full share of risk and danger. Ultimately, Cardinal d'Andrea was arrested, as were also myself and his valet Luca. We were confined to a suite of rooms in the upper story of the palace on May 15, 1868. The Cardinal's bed-room was an outer chamber, formerly used as an oratory. It was divided from the main building by a moveable stairway, which could be drawn up. On the night of the 4th March, when we tried to work these stairs, we found them to be fastight in the floor that they remained stationary and could not be drawn up. A favourite terrier dog belonging to his Eminence was also missing, and a revolver which I kept in the drawer of my own room. In the night Luca fancied he heard a noise, and tried to open the one door that led from our suite to the landing communicating with the stairway aforesaid. He found it locked; when he tried it again some hours later, it was not then locked, and he at once rushed to his master's room. The first look so horrified him that he rushed to my room and dragged me to the Cardinal's room. This is what I saw: His Eminence lay on his bed with his hands stretched out on the body; the nails had dug right through the satin eider-down quilt; his eyes were staring wildly, and around his throat was a blue mark, with deep black marks, as of coagulated blood, right under each ear. The pillow had been drawn from under his head, and lay on the floor. We called for the doctor, who at once pronounced the word 'Apoplexy.' The Cardinal, being excommunicated, was denied the customary funeral of his Order, and was buried in the dead of night, where, no one but his enemies, knows. The Inquisition then ordered my arrest, and I was only saved from a terrible doom by the interposition of the lady who is now my wife. When the public became aware of the death of Cardinal d'Andrea, the Cardinal-Minister was charged with causing the death of his avowed enemy. It was necessary to lay the blame on some one else, and the secretary and the devoted valet, who died in the breach at Porta Pia when the Italians forced their way to Rome, were branded as the assassins. The Jesuits and their allies, the Ritualists in the Church of England, have not ceased to hound me down with this cruel lie. My wife is a lady by birth. Her family came to Rome to winter every year, and I met her in the salons frequented by the Italian party and their English and American sympathisers. She is a direct descendant of the author of 'A Serious Call to a Devout Life,' and possesses all the piety of that writer. Of course, it was open to me to plunge into all the nameless debaucheries, which, unhappily, are so common to the Roman clergy, that they have ceased to be regarded as even sinful; but my instincts as a gentleman revolted against this degradation, and I married. Theological reasons did not much affect my secession from Rome. I hated the system because I had been a witness to the misery and wreckage of soul and body which I had seen it produce. I came to hate religion, but I was reported to be religious—very religious, even—because my life was free from the open scandals common to my class; I had no mistress, nor gambled, nor got drunk, I studied the doctrinal differences between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, and became convinced that the former is Scriptural and nearest in conformity to Apostolic and primitive usage. My wife, who believed I had powers that might do good service to truth, urged me to claim, the right granted by Queen Elizabeth to reformed Romish priests. Accordingly I wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Tait, who replied that according to the Statute I must be certified to be a Romish priest of blameless life by some approved clergyman of the Church of England. I failed to find any one who would take me up, and I accepted an offer of literary work in America. I arrived in Philadelphia in 1873, and in 1881 went to New York. I have ever since supported myself by journalism, but I have the licence of the Primate of the American Church, and whenever I had time I worked among the French and Italians. I preached in both languages. Some friends who knew my story persuaded me to publish a portion of it in a journal called the *Galaxy*. The articles were collected in a work called 'Ten Years in Rome.'" After detailing some troubles which befell him in Montreal, including the death of a child, the latter continued:—"At this juncture an offer was made to me to go to the Soudan as a special correspondent. It was a forlorn hope, because several correspondents had been shot, and I had the melancholy hope that I might be rid of life that way without self-murder. Soon after we arrived in England in February, 1885, there was, however, a virtual ending of the war. The facts contained in this letter were communicated by me personally to Lord Plunket, who expressed his deep sympathy, and made a promise to me that I might officiate in his diocese if I could get an incumbent willing to accept my services. I am allowed by competent judges to be a powerful, eloquent, and fervent preacher. If work is found for me in Dublin, I think his Grace the Archbishop will license me. I am much hampered by the seediness of my appearance, and want of decent clothes is no small matter. If your Committe would help me it would be a great thing. I have managed to keep out of debt. I only owe 30s. I think I have now fully answered all inquiries. I leave the issue to the kindly hearts and wise discernment of your Committee."

SOME VERY DULL GHOSTS.

The frivolous will not find much to their liking in Messrs. Gurney and Myers's big book on "Phantasms of the Living." Even in the present age of steam and electricity the human mind can scarcely master these twelve hundred pages in less than a year or thereabouts. The authors advance with much caution and at leisure. They stave off the mere lover of ghost stories (with whom we confess our sympathy) by a long preliminary dissertation on telepathy of all kinds. Telepathy occurs, it appears, when the mind of one human being affects the mind of another human being, but not through any of the recognised channels of *sense*. If the mind of the reader of this article could cause the mind of the Sultan of Turkey to be violently and automatically impressed with a vision of the *Daily News* of yesterday that would be telepathy. It is an extreme case, perhaps, but as odd things appear to occur. The authors then devote their very considerable energies in the first place to a discussion of telepathy. If you can prove that one human mind can affect another through no channel of sense, then the apparition of a distant person will take its place as an example of a known law. This, at least, we take to be the argument. Some cases of telepathy are spontaneous, others are the result of experiments. Few things are more grievously uninteresting than experiments in telepathy, thought-reading, and so forth. But our authors' perseverance is not to be baffled, and they even face and record "experiments with the Cheery family." They decide, on the whole, that "some cause other than chance has acted" in the successful cases. Even the sceptic will admit that, but his "cause other than chance" will be nothing abnormal nor unknown to the police. Evidence for experimental telepathy depends on the trustworthiness of the people who make the experiment. Here is a weak place in the whole system considered as a branch of science. No reasonable man will be convinced by any experience but his own, and no one will accept his testimony. Thus no results can ever be conquered as generally accepted truths. When we read in a manual of chemistry that the combination of such and such bodies produces given effects, we take it for granted that it is so. But when we are told that Miss Jones's thoughts are telepathetically transferred to Mr. Smith, we do not believe it unless we see it, and not always then. Coming to spontaneous, or (as far as we know) casual telepathy, our authors criticise the evidence with much care and philosophy. They admit that it is very difficult to get an accurate account of the odd experiences which every one has heard told by people whose aunts had an eye for a wraith. But it is maintained that the cloud of witnesses is not an unsubstantial cloud, and that the number of coincidences between the appearance, say, of a phantasm, and something critical (say approaching death) on the owner of that phantasm, goes beyond the range of mere "flukes" and accidents.

Still, we have not got to our ghosts, or even to our wraiths, the good old word for the phantasms of the living. The readers of Messrs. Gurney and Myers, like the shades of the massacred wooers in the Odyssey, have to pass by the Land of Dreams, and the Borderland between sleep and waking. But we have not reached the ghosts. We dally with the ghost of a voice. Mr. A. Z. heard a prolonged wail, "like a gunshot," outside his window, but Mrs. A. Z. heard no such matter. Next day he heard that his friend, young S.B., had expired with what Spencer calls "a most outrageous, dreadfull yelling cry," in consequence of incantiously drinking a bottle of prussic acid. All this happened, as nearly as Mr. A. Z. can ascertain, "*at the exact time*" when I had been so "alarmed at my own house." Other sounds, besides the scream, were heard, and Mr. A.Z.'s impression that "there must be some one about," was so strong that he took his gun to his bedroom. Another ghost of a voice was heard simultaneously by two people, when a friend was dying at a distance—indeed the voice woke them. It may have been telepathy, but it is not impossible that it was a midnight reveller, or a chimney-sweep. Plenty of other examples are given, and, on the whole, among various cases of telepathetic agency, the *death* cases form by far the commonest type." The argument now enters the realm of hallucinations, which must be discounted, we presume, in all cases of apparent telepathy. The telepathy may be no telepathy, but a hallucination in disguise, just as the Writer in the *Anti-Jacobin* was a Knight Templar. Chance coincidences have also to be cancelled, and after making all these allowances and deductions in the handsomest manner, we may indulge ourselves in a few good ghost—stories. Unluckily our authors do not collect, or if they collect do not publish, cases of the ghosts of people long dead. These be they which hang about haunted houses, and are really much the most interesting examples of the bodiless. Their costume itself is usually curious and old-fashioned, ranging from chain armour down to the attire of Watteau's time, or even of the Regency. But our authors have apparently found very little good evidence for old ghosts. Still they can thrill us with a kind of wraith, in which perhaps, some readers may trace a touch of Edgar Poe's manner.

The story is introduced thus: When a living man sees the phantasm of a friend "on the die," we know what the living man thinks of it. He is set up for life with a story, and tells any one who is interested in it. But what does the dying man think? Is he conscious of the encounter with a phantasm of his living friend? "He cannot return and tell us," say Messrs. Myers and Gurney, with unexpected dogmatism. They, at least, should keep an open mind on the topic of what a ghost may or may not do. They do think something might be made out, if people studied very closely their dying friends. Here is an example. It is case 683, and as strange a case as Dr. Jekyll's. A lady, her name is given, but it need not be mentioned (let us call her Mrs. B.), had an "inert" husband. Her friend, Mrs. H., tried to get some work for the indolent man, and Mr. H. said, "I will kill him for her." He meant that he would secure for Mr. B. a place as dangerous as that of Uriah the Hittite. Three years afterwards Mr. H. was ill, and became anxious that Mr. B. should leave his dangerous occupation. Some weeks latter Mr. and Mrs. B. were wakened by a noise as if some one were trying to force a way into their bedroom. There was also (and this is rather creepy) "the sound of a large dog entering and scratching on the floor at his feet. It was just 2 p.m.," Mrs. B. writes. A day or two afterwards she heard that Mr. H. had died on the night when the strange noise was heard. "He died twice." When they were about to lay him out, he opened his and murmured the name of Mr. B. This was at 2 a.m.! Mr. B. adds that when he rose to see what caused the noise, "something seemed to be grovelling at my feet." This is one of the large class of savage ghost stories. Dead savages usually appear in the form of one of the lower animals. They do the same, at least the landed gentry do so in Shropshire, as the curious may see in Miss Burne's "Shropshire Folklore." Another example of dying twice is given (vol. ii., p. 305) by an American physician. A patient of his died during the war, and came to himself again, exclaiming, "Doctor, what day of the month is it?" He was told, horrible to relate, he answered, "That is the day I died!" He added, "Father, our boys have taken Fort Henry, and Charlie isn't hurt. I've seen mother and the children, and they are well." He then gave directions about the funeral, speaking quite freely of "my body." He ended, as he began, by asking the day of the month, and saying, "that is the day I died." This is not the kind of story to tell to a nervous child at bed-time. But as our authors have many strange stories the unphilosophical reader will doubtless find some very pleasant reading in their large volumes. It remains a puzzle why Mr. Gurney speaks of Lot's wife's case as a case of lykanthropy. She became a pillar of salt, not a wolf. If some men had said this they would have been charged with holding that *Lukos* is Greek for a pillar of salt.—*Daily News.*

FIGHTING IN TONQUIN.

The Indo-Chinese mail to hand (says a Paris correspondent, brings most unsatisfactory accounts about the position of the French troops in Tonquin. Between Phu Nho and my Duc, in the province of Nam Dinh, a body of thirty Tonquinese sharpshooters, under command of Lieutenant Fougerés and a French sergeant, were led into an ambush, and were nearly all killed. At the crossing of a ford the men had been divided into two parties, in charge of the lieutenant and the sergeant, and they were at the same moment pressed upon by swarms of Chinese, mostly armed with breech-loading weapons. Lieutenant Fougerés was mortally wounded, and the shampun on which he and his men stood was capsized. Those who swam ashore were run through and beheaded by the enemy. Meanwhile the sergeant's band who had come to the rescue of their comrades, were received by a volley of musketry. The sergeant and two men were shot down. Six disappeared and the remaining seven were taken by the "rebels." The intelligence of this disaster created wide-spread concern in Tonquin, and the more so because, no pirates were known to have moved into the province of Nam Dinh. Contemporaneously with this event the post at Dong Trieu on the eastern confines of the Delta, was attacked by 1,200 Chinese from Anshow in the north. They were beaten off after a hand-to-hand fight, in which 45 of their number were killed, and a couple taken prisoners. One of these was executed, while the other was kept alive for questioning. The French had only one man wounded. At Langson, the border town, the Chinese commander has handed over to the French fifteen zephyrs (soldiers of punishment regiments), and four foreign recruits who had foolishly deserted into China. Desertions are reported to be frequent from the French army. The following story published by the *Courier d'Haiphong* shows that some deserters set up as highwaymen, and are a greater curse to the natives than the old Black Flags. About the middle of August four privates of the foreign legion left the post of Pholai with arms and accoutrements, and went in a shampun up the network of rivers as far as Don-Son, avoiding large towns by keeping to an eastwardly course. Several attempts on the part of the Anamese officials to capture them failed, owing to the terror they caused by plundering and using their weapons on the slightest appearance of danger. At Don-Son, one of them pretending to come from the neighbouring post, bought some victuals at the Hotel des Bains, after which all four carried away a couple of Anamese women, with whom they hid away on the Isle of Cac-Bay. At night, however, the women managed to escape. At the end of three weeks' wandering the men were caught by M. Schillemans, Vice-Resident of Quang Yen, who had set out after them with five soldiers. The deserters having shown signs that they would not meekly give themselves up to be executed, the pursuers were obliged to fire on them. One was shot dead. Two others were mortally wounded, and the fourth was captured unhurt.

THE BEER OF THE FUTURE.

During the holding of the Brewers' Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, a special congress has, from a variety of aspects, dealt with the great question of beer. Of this, no one, it need scarcely be said, proposed to rob the poor man, although yesterday a gentleman said that one of the difficulties in the way of producing a popular light beer was the notorious aspiration of the working-man to have "a cheap drunk." The last paper of the series came directly to the question which its predecessors had in one way or another merely touched:—What is to be the Beer of the Future? It must be premised that the general evidence of these congress all tended to show that modern brewing is not the simple affair that it was in the good old days when poets sang the praise of nut-brown ale, and John Barleycorn obtained a handle to his name. Malt and hops were, it is true, to be heard of, but the preponderating subject matter of papers and speeches was severely scientific. Chemical substitutes, described in the most scientific language, were the familiar themes, and most of the gentlemen taking part in the discussions incidentally showed that by technical training and Continental travel they had studied the business of brewing from a point of view absolutely unknown to the brewers of half a century ago. As Dr. Moritz pointed out, 90 per cent. of applicants for situations announce themselves as competent chemists. As to the beer of the future, which was the subject of the paper read yesterday, both the chairman (Mr. C. Healey) and the lecturer (Mr. W. Lawrence) agreed that the days of strong old beer were over, and that the thing now to aim at is a delicate and digestive bitter beer. Both gentlemen admitted that the ordinary beer issuing from modern taps are too alcoholic, or at any rate too stupefying. It was stated that although there is as much alcohol in Continental lager beer as in lighter English beers, it is less stupefying. But as there are climatic obstacles, and the English householder likes to have his beer on draught in his own cellar, lager beer, it seems, will not be the national beverage of the future. What we must have according to the congressional teachers, is a modification of the existing brew. Mr. Lawrence spoke of it as "conversational beer." Admitting as a matter of course, that beer is a necessity, that this is essentially a drinking age, and that Englishmen require their food and drink to be of more robust character than do Germans or Frenchmen, and deploring again that the English workingman's passion for "a cheap drunk" is a difficulty to be recognised, he predicted that the beer of the future would be a lighter beverage of the English type than any yet in common use. We may add that the Exhibition, which has been very well attended, closes this evening.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Anchor Line steamer Belgravia, 3,274 tons, Captain G. C. Boothby, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Canal, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain J. H. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (Oct. 30th) with cargo, one second class and 12 deck passengers.

The s. s. Taif, 878 tons, Captain H. Shumacker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda whence she sailed on the 13th ultimo, with a cargo and 652 deck passengers.

The s. s. Westbourne, 1,227 tons, Captain R. Remington, consigned to Messrs McCulloch and Co. yesterday cleared for Palermo and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The Austro Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Pandora, Captain P. Mersa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste. The following is the list of passengers:—From Trieste—Mr. and Mrs Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. Janni, Mr. and Mrs. Grossmann, Mr. and Mrs. Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. Czerwaiky, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Reis and sister, Miss Ward, Miss Zelma Pohlmann, Miss Kerstin Sandstrom, Miss Maria Sandstrom, Rev. A. Yuliebo, Rev. E. Karlsson, Mr. Westall, Capt. Lamb, Mr. Oakeshott, Mr. Down, Mr Rodler, Mr. Brumowsky, Mr. C. de Longa, Mr. C Heither, and Mr. Dadabhoy Baramjee From Port Said—Messrs. Eliades, and Chuly and three deck. From Suez—Messrs. Zollinger and Bachrach. From Aden—Mr. and Mrs. Dorabjee, Mr. Papnicolo, Mr Pestonjee Dinshaw, Mr Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, and Mr. Dustoor Framjee Rustomjee, and twenty-nine deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

25TH NOVEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Victoria.....	2305	W. Russell	A	W. & Graham.
„ C. Graham..	1911	T. White	B	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kaiser-i-Hind	2400	E. G. Stead	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Siam.....	1695	R. F. Briscoe ..	E	P. & O. Co.
„ Clan Murray	1372	E. Worfort	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair..	1911	C. E. Darby	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Arago	1061	H. Sutherland...	H J	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Inchulwa ..	1453	G. Howe	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Atrato	2066	J. Gordon	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ W. Hall	2090	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Manilla	2585	A. Cruciani ..	N	F. Bozzoni.
„ Inchmaree .	1287	F. Major.....	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Westbourne	..	.....	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
25	Chanda (s).....	Gavin	Calcutta.
	Taif (s).....	Shumacker..	Jedda.
	Pandora (s)	Morsa	Trieste, Nov. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Clive (s)	Creigh	Karachi.
	Bhownagar (s).....	Nakhoda ..	Bhownager.
	Belgravia (s).....	Boothbey ..	Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—Steamer Chanda, for Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 24.

FROM LONDON.

Kathay (s), 2 cases medicines, Goolamali J.
Hydaspes (s), 36 packages oilmanstores, &c., Barton and Co.
Brindisi (s), 1 case false pearls, Abdool Hoosein Nasbudin.
Loodiana (s), 1 case false pearls, A. H. Nasbudin.
Mirzapore (s), 1 case false pearls, A. H. Nasbudin.
Kaiser-i-Hind (s), 162 cases hams, bacon, stationery, provisions &c., Treacher and Co.
Parramatta (s), 1 case boots and shoes, A. Allybhai.
Kangra (s), 2 cases Berlin wool, J. Edalji; 3 packages glassware, Fakira Bharmul; 1 case confectionary, W. India Flour Mills and Co.
Peshawar (s), 14 packages soap and perfumery, N. Chandabhai and Co; 141 cases confectionary and toilet requisites, C. N. Patell; 1 case spectacles, M. Joosub; 1 case German silver ware, E. Tajbhai; 27 cases provisions and biscuits, Jamsetji Shapurji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Sinclair (s), 60 cases whisky, E. Bezonji; 5 cases bargandy, C. Palmer and Co.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Peshawar (s), 2 cases toys, J. Neuberg.

FROM NAPLES.

Brimania (s), 2 casks wine, P. Cassanello.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bengal (s), 2 cases glassware, &c., Mahomed Syed Mahomed.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOVEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall (s), 10 bales cotton, G. Luckumsi; 12 cattles (bulls and cows), Lang Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, K. Nixon and Co.
Victoria (s), 87 bales cotton, Hensraj Canji; 20 cwts dates, F. L. Battleboy; 1,086 cwts myrabollams, The Bo. Co. Ld; 775 cwts myrabollams, H. Goculdas; 186 bales hemp, V. Hirji.

FOR LONDON.

Siam (s), 2 bales cotton, The Bo. Co: Ld; 3 cases Indian curiosities, Latham and Co.
Peshawar (s), 471 cwts barley, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchmaree (s), 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, A. Blascheck and Co; 150 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Belgravia (s), 107 cwts faringreek, and 94 cwts fennel seed, Lang Moir and Co; 803 cwts castor seed, and 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Inchulma (s), 750 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros 260 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 256 cwts tilseed, and 2,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Werneth Hall (s), 520 cwts mowra seed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Graham (s), 288 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co; 40 bales cotton, G. Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Siam (s), 110 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 55 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 3 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Siam (s), 1,401 cwts gingelly seed, A. Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts castor seed, Lang Moir and Co; 350 bales cotton, G. Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s), 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 1,970 cwts wheat. The Bo. Co. Ld; 100 bales cotton, Sauquet and Co.
Worsely Hall (s), 2,000 cwts tilseed and 1,530 cwts wheat, T. Boutillier and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Siam (s), 1 cwt ivory, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Belgravia (s), 3 bales goat skins, Punnett and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s), 7 bales twist; D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s), 57 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, L. Chuttoo; 80 bales twist. A. Mahomed; 1 case silk handkerchiefs, J. N. Tavaria; 27 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co; 50 cwts wheat, E. Jooma.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s), 125 bales cotton, E. J. Abraham; 24 bales cotton, Issac Ezra and Co; 50 bales twist, N. J. Abraham.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa (s), 52 bales cotton R. Lachmandas; 4 bales cotton, B. Hardyall; 1 bale cotton, M. Mackuzi and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 23.

Baumann, Capt., Bl., King's Own, to join Depot, from Quetta.

NOVEMBER 24.

Arrow, Lt.-Col., Bl., 10th Bo. Lancers, on leave to England, from Mooltan.

NOVEMBER. 25.

Forbes, Lt., Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona.
Hussey, Lt., Bl., 2nd Chester Regt., on duty, from Umballa.
Faulkner, Surg., Bo., 19th B. I., on duty, from Deesa.
Cotton, Capt., Bl., 24th Ghoorkhas, on privilege leave.
Macpherson, Lt., Bl., on leave, to England, from Madras.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 23.

Wemyss, Col., Bl., S. C., on furlough, to England.
Rivaz, Lt.-Col., Bl., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Cottrell, Capt., Bo. R. A., on duty, to Hyderabad.
Cleeve, L., Bo., R. A., on duty, to Quetta.
Faulkner, Surgn., Bo., 19th B. I., on duty, to Peshin.
Arrow, Lt.-Col., Bl., 10th Bo. Lancers., on leave, to England.
Baker, Major., Bl. R. A., on duty, to Lahore.
Newnham, Lt., Bo., 10th N. L. I., on furlough, to England.
Macpherson, Lt., Bl., Scott Highdrs, on leave, to England..

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 25,1886.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant, on Saturday next the 27th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Princes Dock at 4-15 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount, on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on Parade part III F. Ex. 1884, sections 13, 14, 15, 17, and 19.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz:—No. 2465 Vol. F. Pryer, to B. Company, No. 2465 Vol. W. E. Kierulf, to D. Company, No. 2466 Vol. W. G. Thornton, to D. Company.

3. There will be a meeting of the sub-committee for the Christmas Field day at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m. this day.

4. Captain Freeborn having reported his arrival, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

5. Officers commanding companies are requested to furnish rolls of their companies corrected to date.

By Order,
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Nov. 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Major M W Stevens, Infantry.

The services of Lieut A H G Kemball, S C, 29th Regt, Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 5th Nov 1886:—9th Regt Bo Infy—Drill Havaldar Coostan DeSouze to be Jamadar, vice Laknak Bhiknak, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps—Lieut J W Gordon, 20th Nov 1885.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made:—To be Lieut.—Mr F W English.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut L J Mathias, 1st Battn West Riding Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 9th Bo Infy, 6th March 1886.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 9th Oct 1886:—17th Regt Bo Infy.—Havaldar Isaac Mesaji to be Jamadar, vice Lakshman Salvi, deceased.

Jemadr Mharuti Londe, 8th Regt, Bo Infy, is permitted to resign his commission.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut H L Talbot, 1st Batn Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Offg Wing Officer, 3rd Regt, Bo Infy, 13th May 1885.

The services of Surgeon A. F. Sargent, I M S, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Risaldar Ghari Khan, 7th Bo Cavy (Belooch Horse), appointed in G.G.O. No. 131 of 1886, is permitted to resign his appointment.

ECLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev F N Hill, B. A., who has been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India, a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt, is admitted to the Service from the 9th Nov 1886, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The Rev W W Baillie, D A, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr C F Farran received charge of the office of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature on the 16th inst.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F S P Lely, Administrator of the Porbandar State, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from such date after the 1st Dec. 1886, as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azam Gopal Martand, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhadgaon in the district of Khandesh, was in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 3rd Sept to the 3rd Oct 1886, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Erandol in the Khandesh Dist, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for one month, from 3rd Nov 1886.

Rao Saheb Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, additional Second Class Subordinate Judge at Bhadgaon in the Khandesh Dist, is appointed to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Erandol during the absence of Rao Saheb Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Balaji Balkrishna, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Pen in the district of Thana, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 23rd Sept to the 22nd Oct 1886, both days inclusive.

Mr Baburao bin Madhowrao Kokade, Deshmukh, is appointed to be a Village Munsif under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the village of Pangri in the Barsi Taluka of the Sholapur Dist.

The above appointment is made, with effect from the 1st Dec 1886.

Lieut-Col T Trueman, Cant Magte, Belgaum, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb. Anna Gopal, Magte of the First Class in the District of Thana, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec. 260 of Act X. of 1882.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Magtes of the First Class in the district of Belgaum to exercise the powers vested in a Magte of Police by the said Act:—Mr J McNabb Campbell, Khan Bahadur Sorobji Padamji, and Rao Bahadur Gursbippapa Virbasapa.

Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Assist Collr in the district of Karachi, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class in the district of Karachi.

The Hon Mr C F Farran and Mr J Macpherson, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the advocate Genl on the 16th inst.

Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis, Huzur Depy Collr and Magte,

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most activeand at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITI, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE IRE CLASSE, PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispenseable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. The SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "perfectly digested meat," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES
extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medical Journals have published the discovery of Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod-Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUCHS, NIGHT SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly Wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

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These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGUAD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIEN'S
PURGATIVE FRUIT,

A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
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DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD,
ASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after-effects of Copaiba and Cubebs.

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All the above may be obtained from

THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., Ld., T BEACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., and any Chemist in Bombay.

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

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The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease,
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes culler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Brokendown Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1886.

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WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers s particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

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MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

FELT HATS,
DRESS HATS.

THORPE & Co.,

We have opened a large Consignment of the above, in all the LEADING SHAPES now Worn, made specially light for Indian Wear and of the Best Felt warranted not to CHANGE colour.

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Stiff Felt, Round Medium Crown, the very best Felt made	Rs. 9 8 each.
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Stiff Felt Round Medium, Crown Best Felt, New Shade	Rs. 9 8 „
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Black Silk Dress Hats, latest shape, Best Quality	Rs. 15 8 „
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Gent, Best Quality, The New Fawn	Rs. 14 8 „
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THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

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NOTICES.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
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NOTICE.

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GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to nform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of go d workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices to complet favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House, So th Audley Street, London.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is we known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select i e Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICE
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a remmittance.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SON, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATEand Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
HE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meuingitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazars, and judging from their sale, we fancy they enjoy there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsb London.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£3,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND URETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-loaces to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to

C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.
PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.

MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
Of Old Nagpada, Bombay,
Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations,

BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness, the Maharajah of Joudpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 30 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazet* are as follows :—

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First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale or Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1
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TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3

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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

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Digitized by the Financial Support of the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

NOTICES.

FRESH NOVELTIES.

The Indian Rattle for Baby.

OUR OWN REGISTERED DESIGN.

MANUFACTURED OF SOLID SILVER.

The above Silver Rattle for children is the latest novelty we have produced. It possesses a beautiful silvery tone and is attractive. Cash price Rs. 13.

"So children cutting teeth receive a coral."—*Byron.*

Silver Bells and Coral, of all sizes and prices, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.

SCENT BOTTLE.
Ruby or White Glass, Silver Mounts,
Rs. 7 Cash.

THE "EVERLASTING" SILVER THIMBLE,
with Amethyst Top,
Rs. 3 Cash.

NEW SILVER FISH VINAIGRETTE.

Rs. 32 Cash.
The illustration represents the exact size. The fish is flexible, and is made of solid Silver. It opens with a spring near the head, and reveals an internal recess for Vinaigrette, altar, &c.

THE SILVER "HUBBLE BUBBLE" OR INDIAN WATER-PIPE PENCIL CASE.

Solid Silver, Telescopic movement. This Pencil-case will be found admirably adapted for use, as its shape enables the hand to take a very firm hold of it.

This illustration represents the Pencil-case closed, and with the cocoanut in ivory stained black.

CASH PRICES.

ALL SILVER.

Rs.
Large Size.... 20
Small ,, ... 17

SILVER AND IVORY.

Rs.
Large Size.... 18
Small ,, ... 16

ALL GOLD.

Rs.
Large Size..... 80

HAMILTON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

November 26, 1886.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodyne and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

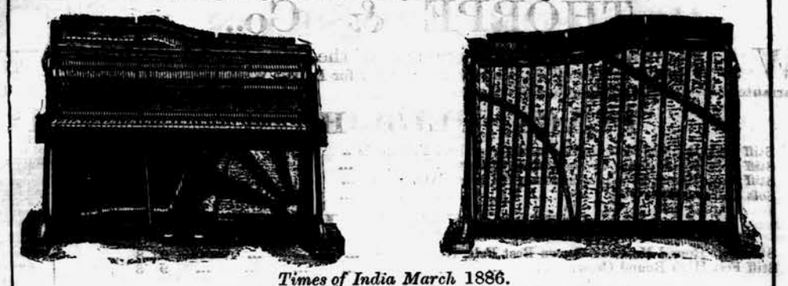
[Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL PIANOFORTES,

Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.



Times of India March 1886.

BRONSMEAD'S PIANOS.—The extreme simplicity combined with the obvious efficiency of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons' new patent method of securing the wires of their pianos, excites a feeling of surprise that it should not have been thought of and adopted before, rather than one of wonder at the ingenuity of the inventor. This, however, does not detract in any way from the intrinsic value of the improvement, which if it fulfils the results expected of it, and we are inclined to believe that it will, cannot fail to commend itself more particularly to residents of remote mofussil stations where the visits of the piano tuner are few and far between. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., the sole agents for the patentees, guarantee that the pianos constructed on the improved principle will not get out of tune in twelve months, but as the invention is not yet six months old, it is manifest that their confidence must be based on something other than experience. Every one is familiar with the way in which the wires have hitherto been fastened round pins fixed tightly in the wooden sounding board and tuned by turning the pins with a key.

After inspecting Messrs. John Brinsmead's piano with their patent improvement, we too feel convinced of the impossibility of the tension giving out at this point, which has always been the weak one, while the delicacy and purity of tone for which these makers are justly famous are as conspicuous as ever.

NEW PRICE LIST AND NEW DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET "THE NEW ERA OF THE PIANOFORTE" FREE ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
,, KEMP & Co., Bombay.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

S. ROSE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BY

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,

COLLARD & COLLARD,

BROADWOOD,

R. LIPP & SOHN,

AND OTHER

EMINENT

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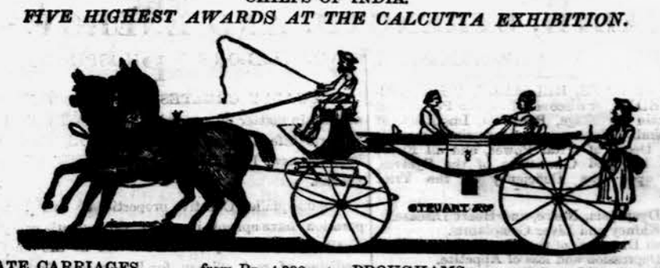

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